

REMEDIAL PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

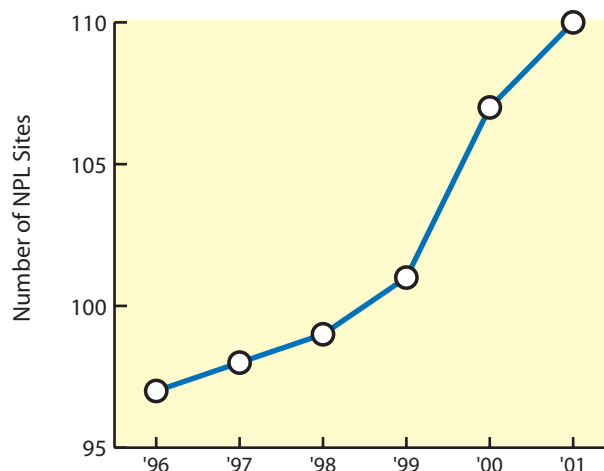
As noted in the background section, Superfund distinguishes between short-term and long-term cleanup efforts. Long-term responses, often called “remedial actions”, involve complex and highly contaminated sites that often require several years to fully study the problem, determine and plan a remedy, and clean up the hazardous waste. This section outlines EPA’s activities on the 110 New England National Priorities List (NPL) sites.

As the Superfund program enters its third decade, the landscape of cleanup programs has changed dramatically. At one time, Superfund was the only program of its kind equipped to deal with our nation’s hazardous waste sites. Today, numerous programs exist, from the Brownfields program to state regulatory and voluntary cleanup programs, which encourage and carry-out site cleanups. In fact, there are thousands of sites across New England that have been investigated and cleaned up, or will require future investigation or cleanup - from large waste dumps to gasoline station underground tanks. A majority of these cleanups are being conducted through state programs or privately.

Notwithstanding, contaminated sites are still being discovered and referred to EPA’s remedial program. In recent years, we have witnessed an upturn in the number of sites being referred to EPA for NPL listing. The graphic below shows the recent trend in new listings. During 2001, four New England sites were formally added to the NPL and two other New England sites were proposed for inclusion on the list. The addition of these sites brings the total number of New England NPL sites to 110 (which includes the 8 New England sites which have been formally deleted from the NPL).

EPA New England, working with our state partners, remain vigilant in evaluating sites to determine the best approach to cleanup, and adding sites to the NPL that require that level of response. New sites are proposed to the NPL after EPA receives a request from a state governor. Increasingly, the sites being referred to EPA for NPL listing are technically complex, have widespread contamination, and require extensive, costly cleanups that are often beyond the available resources of state programs or responsible parties - reinforcing the need for a continued, viable federal Superfund program.

Cumulative Number of Sites Added to National Priorities List in New England by Year, 1996-2001

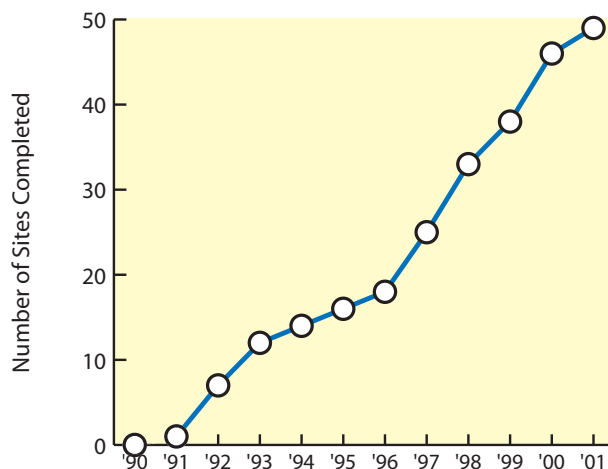


Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

Remedial Highlights

Three-quarters of all New England NPL sites have either completed cleanup construction or have construction underway. Nationwide, EPA has completed cleanup construction at 804 sites, 49 in New England.

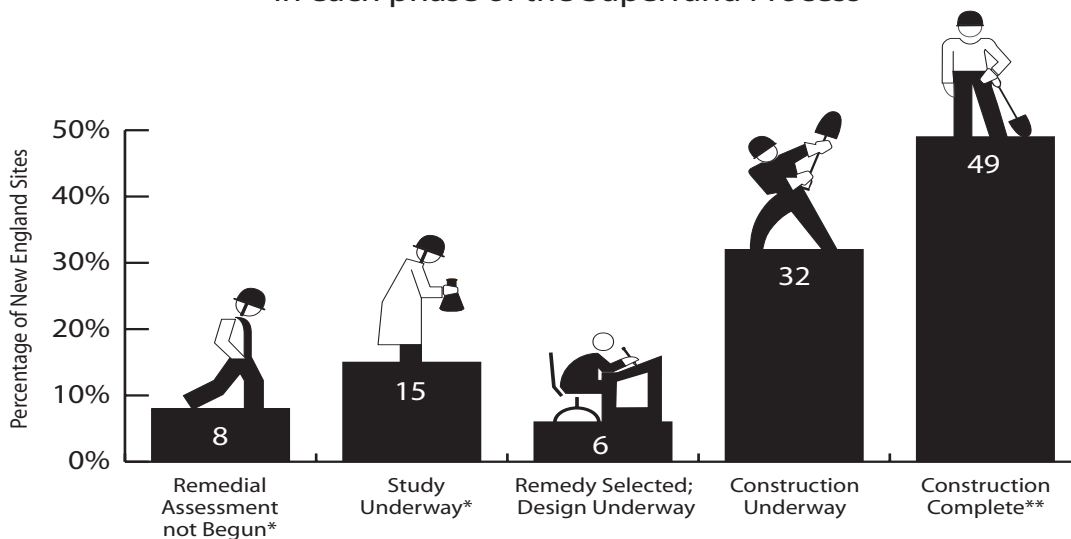
Cumulative Number of National Priorities List Sites cleaned up in New England by year, 1990-2001



Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

Once construction is done, however, our work is not completed. Many sites require long-term operation and maintenance of cleanup systems as well as monitoring and periodic reviews of conditions at the site to ensure that remedies remain protective. The graphic below, and the table on the next page show the status of each project in New England.

Number and Percentage of National Priorities List Sites in each phase of the Superfund Process



* may include sites where early action has occurred

** long term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

STATUS OF EACH NPL SITE IN NEW ENGLAND BY STATE AND STAGE IN SUPERFUND PROCESS

	Remedial Assessment not Begun*	Study Underway*	Remedy Selected; Design Underway	Construction Underway	Construction Complete**
CONNECTICUT	Broad Brook Mill [^] Scovill Landfill	Durham Meadow Nutmeg Valley Rd Precision Plating		Linemaster Sw. N.London Sub Old Southington Raymark SRS	Beacon Heights Cheshire GWater Gallups Quarry Kellogg-Deering Laurel Park Revere Textile Yaworski Lagoon Barkhamsted
MASSACHUSETTS	Hath. & Patterson [^] Haverhill Landfill Nuclear Metals Sutton Brook	Blackburn & Union GE-Housatonic [^] Shpack Landfill S.Wemouth NAS	Atlas Tack Natick Army Lab Naval Weapons	Baird & McGuire Fort Devens Hanscom AFB Industriplex Iron Horse Park Army Matls Tech. New Bedford Nyanza Otis ANG Base Silresim WR Grace/Acton Wells G&H	Cannon Eng. Charles George LF Devens-Sudbury Ann. Groveland Wells Hocomonco Pond Norwood PCBs Plymouth Harbor PSC Resources Re-Solve, Inc. Rose Disposal Pit Salem Acres Sullivan's Ledge
MAINE	Callahan Mine [^]	Eastland Woolen West/Hows Cor.	Portsmouth NSY	Brunswick NAS O'Connor Co.	Eastern Surplus Loring AFB McKin Co. Pinette's Salvage Saco Municipal LF Saco Tannery Union Chemical Winthrop Landfill
NEW HAMPSHIRE		Beede Waste Oil Mohawk Tannery [^]	Dover Landfill	Fletcher's Paint N.H. Plating Ottati & Goss Savage Muni. Somersworth LF	Auburn Road LF Coakley Landfill Kearsarge Metallurg. Keefe Enviro. Mottolo Pig Farm Pease AFB South Muni. Well Sylvester Tibbetts Road Tinkham Garage Town Garage/Radio B.
RHODE ISLAND	W.Kingston/URI	Centredale Manor	Rose Hill Landfill	Central Landfill Davis Liquid Davisville NCBC Newport NETC Peterson/Puritan Picillo Farm	Davis GSR Landfill Landfill & Res.Rec. Stamina Mills Western Sand & Grav.
VERMONT		Elizabeth Mine Ely Copper Mine Pownal Tannery		Parker Landfill Pine Street Canal	Bennington Landfill BFI Landfill Burgess Bros. LF Darling Hill Dump Old Springfield LF Tansitor Electronics

* may include sites where early action has occurred

** long-term monitoring, operation, and maintenance ongoing

[^] proposed NPL site

Note: Statistics represent most-advanced Operable Unit at each site, additional activities may be ongoing at these sites.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

Remedial Highlights

While construction completions and deletions symbolize the culmination of productive partnerships and hard work, selecting remedies that pave the way for redevelopment is truly the ultimate success. EPA New England, through the Superfund Redevelopment Initiative, is working with state and local governments to examine land-use plans and possibilities at NPL sites and designing remedies that encourage and facilitate reuse.

EPA has expended close to \$1.2 billion from the Superfund Trust Fund on the study and cleanup at National Priorities List sites in New England.

CUMULATIVE FEDERAL SUPERFUND DOLLARS EXPENDED AT NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST SITES IN NEW ENGLAND, 1980-2001

CT	\$ 182.2 million
ME	\$ 92.8 million
MA	\$ 674.9 million
NH	\$ 124.6 million
RI	\$ 64.5 million
VT	\$ 38.3 million
TOTAL:	\$ 1.177 billion

Source: EPA New England, October 1, 2001

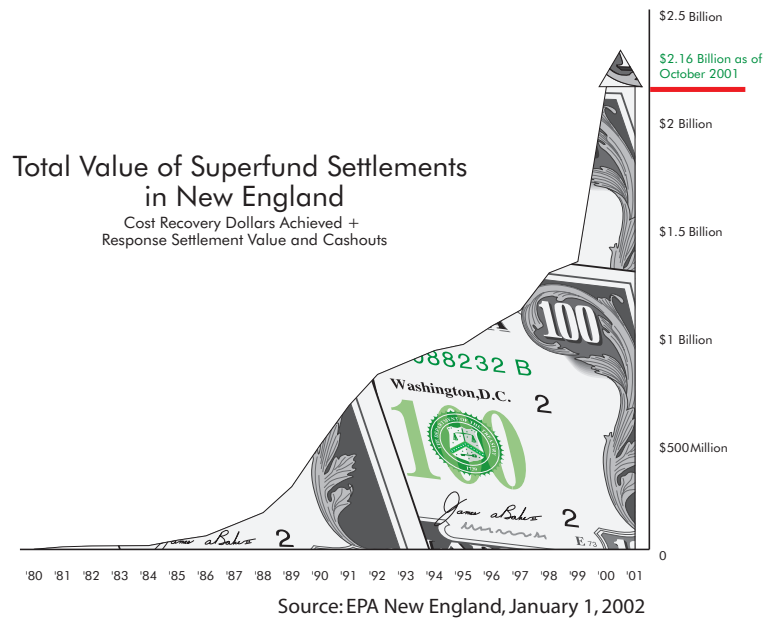
EPA also provides substantial financial assistance for states to assist us with NPL sites and to administer their own waste site cleanup programs. To date, over \$56 million has been provided from the Superfund to New England state agencies for site assessment, management assistance, and other program administrative costs. Our state partners also assist EPA in funding for Superfund cleanups - funding 10% of cleanup costs at NPL sites and taking responsibility for long-term operation and maintenance at these sites

CUMULATIVE FEDERAL SUPERFUND DOLLARS PROVIDED TO NEW ENGLAND STATE CLEANUP PROGRAMS, 1980-2001

CT	\$ 10.8 million
ME	\$ 7.9 million
MA	\$ 16.9 million
NH	\$ 8.8 million
RI	\$ 7.8 million
VT	\$ 3.8 million
TOTAL:	\$ 56 million

Source: EPA New England, October 1, 2001

EPA New England, with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of Justice, also continues to ensure that companies responsible for contamination at sites pay their fair share of cleanup costs. In 2001, responsible party commitments to cleanups in New England, via direct payments to the Superfund Trust Fund or via funding of studies and cleanup work, exceeded \$28 million, bringing the overall total to over \$2.16 billion since the inception of the program.



The following pages outline specific information on the status and progress at NPL sites in your New England state.

FAST FACTS

CONNECTICUT

Following are a few “Fast Facts” about EPA National Priorities List sites in Connecticut:

- **72%** of Connecticut Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **13 of 18** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction.
- **8** sites have all cleanup construction completed, **5** sites have cleanup construction underway.
- **Two** Connecticut sites have been deleted from the NPL, Cheshire Groundwater in Cheshire and Revere Textile Prints in Sterling.
- **One** Connecticut site has been proposed for inclusion on the NPL, Broad Brook Mill in East Windsor.
- The Superfund program has spent over **\$182** million on National Priorities List sites in Connecticut.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **368** sites from the CERCLIS list of waste sites, including **9** in 2001.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Following is a status report on National Priorities List sites in Connecticut:

Barkhamsted

Barkhamsted/New Hartford Landfill

This municipal and industrial landfill was listed in 1989. Cap construction began in 1998 and was completed in 1999. The final Record of Decision (ROD), which included natural attenuation, institutional controls, and monitoring as the remedy of choice for the groundwater, was issued in September 2001. During 2002, EPA will be negotiating a Consent Decree with the Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for implementation of the remedies.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/barkhamsted



Aerial view of landfill.

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2001

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.2 million

Beacon Falls

Beacon Heights Landfill

This municipal and industrial landfill was listed in 1983. The construction of the remedy was completed in August of 1998. The oversight of the operation and maintenance program continues. It includes a program to monitor the effectiveness of the cap and the diversion system which was constructed to divert clean groundwater and surface water away from the landfill.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beacon

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.7 million

Canterbury

Yaworski Lagoon

The first portion of the remedy, a multi-layer cap and improvement of the dike surrounding the lagoon, was completed in late 1992. The second portion consists of setting alternate concentration limits (ACL) as the groundwater protection standards, monitoring, and

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$7.6 million

Connecticut—Remedial

NPL SITES



*Aerial view of site,
Quinebaug River
and vicinity*

institutional controls, as well as taking corrective action, such as pumping and treating of groundwater, if necessary. EPA set final ACLs for the site in September 2000. Groundwater contaminants were also discovered across the river from the lagoon. EPA conducted field investigations in 1998 and determined that an engineered remedy is not warranted, given the expected decrease in contamination by natural attenuation. Ongoing monitoring of groundwater at the site includes measurements to evaluate the effectiveness of natural attenuation and determine any changes in the configuration of the lagoon plume.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/yaworski

Cheshire

Cheshire Groundwater Contamination

NPL Status: Deleted in 1997

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1997

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$427,000

This site, which is a 15 acre area of groundwater contamination, was listed in 1988. This site was deleted from the National Priorities List in 1997. Since that time, the state has had the lead responsibility for any additional activity at the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/cheshire

Durham

Durham Meadows

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$960,000

This site consists of groundwater contamination generally centering on Main Street in Durham, and surrounding industrial and residential properties in the area. The remedial investigation at the site is ongoing and it, along with the feasibility study, is expected to be completed in 2002, at which time an appropriate cleanup plan will be proposed.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/durham

East Windsor Broad Brook Mill

This site was proposed for inclusion on the National Priorities List in December, 2000. After this proposal for listing, EPA began discussions with CT DEP and United Technologies Corporation (UTC) and its wholly owned subsidiary Hamilton Sundstrand Corporation on possible ways to address the site cleanup. EPA and CT DEP are now proposing to have EPA defer finalizing the site listing in favor of the state taking the lead at the site. A number of different agreements must be signed in order for this proposal to work. EPA, CT DEP, UTC, the town of East Windsor and the Millbrook condominium association are currently working on these agreements.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/broadbrook

NPL Status: Proposed in 2000

Cleanup Status: Assessment Not Begun

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$262,000



*Millbrook Condominiums
located on the site.*

Groton and Ledyard New London Submarine Base

The Naval Submarine Base encompasses 547 acres adjacent to the Thames River in Groton, CT. The site contains multiple areas of contamination, including three landfills, chemical storage sites, tank farms, contaminated watercourses, and varying degrees of groundwater contamination. All three of the landfills on the base have been capped (Area A, DRMO, and Goss Cove), seven removal actions have been completed (Building 31, spent acid storage and disposal area, DRMO, rubble fill at Bunker A-86, CBU drum storage area, OBDA, and OBDANE), and contaminated soil/sediment at the Area A downstream has been removed. Wetland restoration is underway at the Area A downstream. Soil excavation is underway at the Area A weapons center. Investigations are well underway at the lower sub base area and for the groundwater throughout the base. The first Five-year Review is scheduled for completion in December 2001.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/newlondon

NPL Status: Listed in 1990

Cleanup Status: Study, Design, and

Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.8 million

Connecticut—Remedial

NPL SITES

**Naugatuck
Laurel Park****NPL Status:** Listed in 1983**Cleanup Status:** All Construction Completed in 1998**Superfund \$\$ Spent:** \$2.9 million

In November 1997, the remedy, which included a landfill cap, a leachate collection system and a series of extraction wells, was completed. The leachate collection system, which was upgraded in 1998, continues to operate. EPA's major focus in 2002 will be the oversight of the treatment and monitoring program.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/laurelpark

**Norwalk
Kellogg-Deering Wellfield****NPL Status:** Listed in 1984**Cleanup Status:** All Construction Completed in 1996**Superfund \$\$ Spent:** \$2.2 million

A 1989 Record of Decision (ROD) included soil vapor extraction to reduce the concentration of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the soil, the extraction and treatment of the groundwater, and the use of institutional controls. The treatment facility became operational in 1996. EPA's major focus in 2002 will be the oversight of the treatment and monitoring program.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/kellogg

**Plainfield
Gallup's Quarry****NPL Status:** Listed in 1989**Cleanup Status:** All Construction Completed in 1997**Superfund \$\$ Spent:** \$1.4 million

The 1997 ROD included natural attenuation, institutional controls, and monitoring as the remedy for the groundwater. A long term groundwater, soil, and surface water sampling program to assess the progress of cleanup began in 2001. Institutional controls to prevent the use of contaminated groundwater during the cleanup period are currently being sought.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/gallup

Southington Old Southington Landfill

In 1994, EPA selected an interim cleanup remedy, which included capping the site, excavating and consolidating a 'hot spot' into a lined landfill cell, removing all buildings from the landfill, installing a soil gas collection/treatment system, and performing long term monitoring. Construction of the interim remedy started in spring 2000 and was completed in the summer of 2001. Groundwater investigations, which will be used to determine the need for a groundwater remedy, are currently ongoing.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oldsouthington



View of landfill cap during construction.

NPL Status: Listed in 1984

Cleanup Status:

Landfill Cap: Construction Complete

Groundwater: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$6.1 million

Solvents Recovery Service New England

In 1994, EPA conducted an investigation into the sources, nature, and extent of contamination at the site. Subsequent information indicated that further investigation was warranted. The potentially responsible parties (PRPs) completed the remedial investigation in 1998 and are currently working on the feasibility study. Contaminated groundwater is currently being captured and treated on site as part of two non-time critical removal actions completed at the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/srs

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Source Control: Study Underway

Groundwater: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$9.4 million

Sterling Revere Textile

EPA has completed groundwater monitoring at this site, which was deleted from the NPL in 1994.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/revere

NPL Status: Deleted in 1994

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.3 million

Connecticut—Remedial

NPL SITES

Stratford

Raymark Industries

NPL Status: Listed in 1995

Cleanup Status:

Facility Property: Construction Complete

Other Areas: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$137 million

The facility property was successfully sold at auction in January, 2000 and plans for redevelopment include the opening of a shopping center scheduled for early 2002. EPA is working with the town of Stratford and DEP in an effort to find publicly acceptable approaches to addressing the contaminated areas throughout the town. The town has formed a citizens group, the Raymark Advisory Committee (RAC), which is in the process of reviewing various EPA reports. It is anticipated that, with the involvement of the RAC, development of cleanup approaches will begin by early 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/raymark

Vernon

Precision Plating Corporation

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$100,000

In 1998, EPA entered into an enforcement agreement with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), in which the state agreed to take the lead on site management as part of the agency's State Delegation Pilot Program. This program is aimed at demonstrating states' ability to assume a lead role at NPL sites. The DEP is presently working with the potentially responsible parties to complete the investigation and remediation of the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/precision

Waterbury

Scovill Industrial Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 2000

Cleanup Status: Assessment Not Begun

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$231,000

The site was placed on the NPL in July, 2000. A remedial investigation of the landfill, to better understand the extent and type of contamination, is expected to begin in 2002. The remedial investigation will also include a risk assessment of human and ecological risks at the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/scovill

Wolcott Nutmeg Valley Road

This site consists of an industrial park which includes mostly light industry. EPA is currently conducting a limited remedial investigation, which builds upon work previously conducted by the United States Geological Service (USGS). The data from this study will be evaluated for risk purposes and will be used to define what additional work is needed at the site. The study is expected to be completed in 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nutmeg

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.3 million

Woodstock Linemaster Switch Corporation

The site remedy, outlined in a ROD published in July, 1993, includes a soil vapor extraction system and a ground water extraction and treatment system. The area of contamination has been divided into three phases. The first phase of the cleanup, which is addressing the area of most significant contamination, began operation in spring 1998. EPA's major focus in 2002 will be oversight of the operational data in order to determine the need for additional phases.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/linemaster

NPL Status: Listed in 1990

Cleanup Status: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.7 million

WATCHLIST

CONNECTICUT WATCHLIST INFORMATION

EPA, in cooperation with the New England states, has developed a list of sites that we believe merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. EPA calls the list of these sites the “Watch List”.

These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand active sites included in the EPA and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong candidates for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL), are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes. The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, every 6 months. Following are the Connecticut sites currently on the Watch List. For further information on any of these sites, or other New England sites in EPA's CERCLIS inventory, see www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sand

Canton**J. Swift Chemical**

The J. Swift Chemical Company is a 1.7 acre site. A solvents recovery plant operated on the site from 1951 to 1972. Wastes were disposed of on the ground and in drainage pits. It is alleged that a large number of 55-gallon barrels have been buried on the property. In 1978, contamination began to be detected in private drinking water wells. In 1994, public water supplies were extended to the area. The property is currently leased to an automobile dealership. The rent goes into an escrow fund to pay for the cleanup. The CT DEP has the lead for the site and has completed an RI/FS study. The site is on the state of Connecticut Superfund Priority List and is undergoing remedial activities under the state Superfund program. Based upon the letter of September 13, 2001 from the CT DEP, the site is now a “state lead” site. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Redding (Georgetown)**Gilbert & Bennett Manufacturing Co.**

The property has been an industrial site since 1818. The primary product was wire fencing. This operation ceased in 1989. The majority of the property is unoccupied, but some buildings have been leased to other businesses. The 44 acre property is composed of two parcels. The northern or “Manufacturing Area” consists of 17 acres of buildings and a 12-acre factory pond. The southern or “By-Product Management Area” covers 6 acres and contains waste sludge lagoon, piles of sludge and the town of Redding sewage treatment plant.

There are numerous private wells in the immediate area, some with contamination. The Norwalk River borders the property and has contaminated sediment. Contaminants of concern include metals, semi-VOCs and total petroleum hydrocarbons. A site inspection was completed on April 26, 2000. An EPA contractor has been assigned to prepare an HRS package. The assignment is on a “temporary hold” pending an evaluation of the recently completed removal action. This is not a GAO site because it was a RCRA corrective action site. The site has been referred to Superfund since the owner has declared bankruptcy. This site is being evaluated for possible listing on the NPL.

FAST FACTS

MAINE

Following are a few “Fast Facts” about EPA National Priorities List sites in Maine:

- **71%** of Maine Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **10 of 14** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction.
- **2** sites have cleanup construction underway, **8** sites have all cleanup construction completed, including Eastern Surplus in Meddybemps and Loring Air Force Base in Limestone, both completed in 2001.
- **One** Maine sites have been deleted from the NPL, Saco Tannery Waste Pits in Saco.
- The Superfund program has spent over **\$92** million on National Priorities List sites, in Maine.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **162** Maine sites from the CERCLIS list of waste sites, including **9** in 2001.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

MAINE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Following is a status report on National Priorities List sites in Maine:

Augusta

O'Connor Company

In 1996 and 1997, approximately 1,900 tons of soil were removed from the site. Quarterly sampling of the ground-water is ongoing. Central Maine Power (CMP) activated a vacuum-enhanced oil recovery system in August 2001 in order to assess the viability of periodic operation of the system. In 2002, EPA, Maine DEP and CMP will make a determination regarding technical impracticability (TI) of the remedy and amend the ROD, as appropriate.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oconnor

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Source Control: Construction Complete

Riggs Brook: Construction Underway

Groundwater: Remedy Selected

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.1 million

MAINE
REMEDIAL

Brooksville

Callahan Mining Corp.

The site is a former zinc/copper open-pit mine which is located adjacent to and beneath Goose Pond, a tidal estuary. The site was proposed to the National Priority List on September 13, 2001. During the upcoming months EPA will identify the site's potentially responsible parties and provide them with an opportunity to conduct future work at the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/callahan

NPL Status: Proposed in 2001

Cleanup Status: Remedial Assessment Not Begun

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$160,000

Brunswick

Brunswick Naval Air Station

Since the Brunswick Naval Air Station site was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL), direct contact threats on the base have been eliminated through cleanup actions completed by 1995. Through other environmental programs, the base's old underground storage tanks have been removed and replaced, the Navy is cleaning up contamination resulting from the former fuel tank farm and has taken steps to improve the quality of stormwater discharging from the base. Operation of the ground-water pump and treatment system for the eastern plume continues and long-term monitoring is in progress and data evaluated

NPL Status: Listed in 1987

Cleanup Status: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.7 million

NPL SITES

yearly. The first Five-year Review, which was performed in 2000, found that all remedies implemented were protective of human health and the environment and recommended several modifications to increase remedy effectiveness. These modifications included an optimization of the ground-water pump and treatment remedy, which is in progress as of January 2001. At site 7, the last remaining site without a Record of Decision (ROD), a supplemental investigation is underway in order to determine the appropriate action to be taken. This decision is expected in 2002, and the construction completion should also occur later in 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/brunswick

Corinna Eastland Woolen Mill

NPL Status: Listed in 1999

Cleanup Status: Study Underway; Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$25.6 million

This old woolen mill was listed on the NPL in 1999. EPA signed an Action Memorandum in July 1999 to begin a non-time critical removal action (NTCRA) at the site. The NTCRA began in 1999 with the demolition of the former Eastland Woolen Mill. Excavation of contaminated soil began in 2000. By the end of calendar year 2001 the excavation, processing and staging of all contaminated soil will be completed. Road detour, bridge, and river relocation activities will also be completed by the end of 2001. The on-site treatment of 100,000 tons of contaminated soil is scheduled to begin in 2002. The remedial investigation and feasibility study for the site began in 1999 and is nearing completion. A ROD specifying remaining cleanup work for the site is expected to be published in 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/eastland



Aerial view of site cleanup activities.

Gray McKin Company

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.2 million

In Spring, 1997 EPA, Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), the potentially responsible parties, the town of Gray, Gray Water District, property owners, and community groups entered into a mediated process to try and reach consensus for the future direction of the site. In November, 1999, an agreement in principle was reached. An amended ROD was issued in the spring of 2001 as a consequence of this agreement. The amended ROD changed the groundwater remedy from pump and treat to a remedy relying on overlapping institutional controls, installation of additional monitoring wells, long-term groundwater and surface water monitoring, and a contingency remedy for the Royal River. An amendment to the Consent Decree was lodged

with the federal District Court in October 2001 and entered in December 2001.
for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mckin

Kittery Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

Work is currently underway at six Operable Units (OUs) at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard (PNS). In addition, there are several site screening areas that are being evaluated to determine whether a Remedial Investigation (RI) should be performed at these areas. An interim Record of Decision (ROD) was signed for OU4, off-shore areas, in 1999. This ROD established a monitoring program for the sediments and biota in off-shore areas adjacent to PNS. A Record of Decision for OU3, the Jamaica Island landfill was signed in 2001 and design of the landfill cap is underway. All of the remaining OUs are in the RI phase of work.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/portsmouth

NPL Status:	Listed in 1994
Cleanup Status:	
	DRMO/Off-Shore Areas: Remedy Selected; Design Underway
Other Areas:	Study Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent:	\$672,000

Limestone Loring Air Force Base

All of the removal and remedial decisions have been made for all of the 54 sites identified on the base. The Air Force, as the lead agency, is responsible for all long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring activities at the site. The Air Force is in the process of selecting a remedy for the pump stations at Argyle and Mattawamkeg in compliance with the state underground storage tank program. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) with consultation from EPA, will conduct a pilot study at the Quarry during the summer of 2002. The goal of the pilot study will to be attempt to remediate DNAPL which is located in the fractured bedrock.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/loring

NPL Status:	Listed in 1990
Cleanup Status:	All Construction Completed in 2001
Superfund \$\$ Spent:	\$3 million

NPL SITES

Meddybemps Eastern Surplus Company

NPL Status: Listed in 1996

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2001

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$16.2 million

This former junkyard was listed on the NPL in 1996. The excavation of contaminated soil was completed in 1999 as a non-time critical removal action. In September 2000, EPA signed the ROD for this site. The groundwater extraction and treatment system, which was part of the site remedy, was completed in August 2001, and is currently operating. Remaining work includes long-term monitoring and maintenance of the groundwater extraction system, archaeological mitigation activities, and the finalization of institutional controls. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/eastern*

Plymouth West Site/Hows Corner

PLYMOUTH NPL Status: Listed in 1995

Cleanup Status: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$5.8 million

The potentially responsible parties have voluntarily agreed to conduct the Remedial Investigation (RI) at the site. Work on the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) will continue through 2002. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/how*

Saco Saco Municipal Landfill

SACO MUNICIPAL NPL Status: Listed in 1990

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.1 million

In 1998 the cap at the landfill was completed under a non-time critical removal action (NTCRA). Long term monitoring is underway. Institutional controls to restrict the use of the site were finalized in 2000. EPA is currently working with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and city of Saco to develop a long-term monitoring program to evaluate natural attenuation of groundwater contamination. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sacolandfill*

Saco Tannery Waste Pits

SACO TANNERY NPL

Status: Deleted in 1999

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$12.3 million

All construction activities at this site were completed in 1993. The state has assumed operations and maintenance responsibilities for the remedy. The site was deleted from the NPL in 1999. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sacotannery*

South Hope Union Chemical

The groundwater pump and treatment system and soil vapor extraction system began operating in 1997. Compliance sampling in August 1998 demonstrated that the soils had been cleaned to the ROD performance standards. Concentrations of ethene compounds are now meeting or close to meeting their respective standards. In the summer of 2001, molasses and sodium lactate were added to the groundwater in an attempt to destroy ethane compounds, the principle remaining contaminant. Should these approaches prove successful, the ROD groundwater performance standards may be achieved as early as 2003, many years earlier than expected.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/union



Union Chemical c. 1978.

SOUTH HOPE NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1997

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.1 million

Washburn Pinette's Salvage Yard

This transformer disposal site was listed on the NPL in 1983. In 1999, two rounds of groundwater sampling were conducted to verify the efficiency of the cleanup. The site is scheduled to be deleted from the NPL in 2002. The state is planning to establish institutional controls, if necessary, to ensure long-term protectiveness of the remedy.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pinette

WASHBURN NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1997

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$13.5 million

Winthrop Winthrop Landfill

A cap has been placed over this former industrial waste landfill. The soil vapor extraction system began operation in 1994 and the groundwater treatment system began in 1995. The oversight of operation of these treatment systems is ongoing.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/winthrop

WINTHROP NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.3 million

MAINE WATCHLIST INFO

EPA, in cooperation with the New England states, has developed a list of sites that we believe merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. EPA calls the list of these sites the “Watch List”.

These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand active sites included in the EPA and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong candidates for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL), are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes. The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, every 6 months. Following are the Maine sites currently on the Watch List. For further information on any of these sites, or other New England sites in EPA’s CERCLIS inventory, see www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sand

Blue Hill

Kerr American Mine (Former)

Kerr American Inc. received permits from the Maine Mining Commission and the Environmental Improvement Commission to construct and operate a mine facility to produce zinc and copper in 1971. The facility ceased operation in 1977. Historical analytical data shows that Carleton Stream has been impacted by metals discharged from the site. The diversity of benthic invertebrates has decreased in the stream. Data collected in 1995 indicates the surface water pathway is still impacted by contamination from the site. Soil on the site is contaminated as well. The Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is currently negotiating with the PRP to avoid possible inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL). The PRP is now conducting a remedial investigation at the site. At this time, it is anticipated that Kerr American Mine will not be pursued for potential NPL listing.

Lincoln

Lincoln Pulp & Paper Co.

The 385-acre LP&P property has been the location of a saw mill, grist mill, and a paper mill since 1827. The current kraft process of pulp manufacture was initiated on-site in 1958. The property, which borders the Penobscot River to the north and is bisected by two perennial streams, contains numerous buildings including a pulp mill, a paper mill, a tissue mill, and a wastewater treatment plant. In addition to these structures, the property contains 15 individually identifiable solid waste areas. These areas contain various materials including wood waste, lime kiln grits, lime mud, paper sludge, waste oil, scrap metal,

black liquor, and general mill wastes. The total volume of waste material contained within these waste areas, as estimated by LP&P, is approximately 2.8 million cubic yards. Only a limited amount of chemical analytical information has been generated for the materials contained within the waste areas. In November 1999, EPA contractors conducted a site assessment on the LP&P property, collecting approximately 60 multimedia samples.

Significant progress has been made in preparing the draft site assessment report. EPA is waiting for analytical results of USGS-collected samples. This information is scheduled to be available in early 2002. Completion of the site investigation is anticipated for spring 2002.

FAST FACTS

MASSACHUSETTS

Following are a few “Fast Facts” about EPA National Priorities List sites in Massachusetts:

- **69%** of Massachusetts Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **24 of 35** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction.
- **12** sites have all cleanup construction completed, **12** sites have cleanup construction underway.
- **Two** Massachusetts sites have been deleted from the NPL, Plymouth Harbor/Cannon Engineering in Plymouth and Salem Acres in Salem.
- During 2001, **two** Massachusetts sites were formally added to the NPL, Nuclear Metals in Concord and Sutton Brook Disposal Area in Tewksbury. The GE-Housatonic River site in Pittsfield and Hathaway & Patterson in Mansfield have been proposed for inclusion on the NPL.
- The Superfund program has spent **\$675** million on National Priorities List sites in Massachusetts.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **605** Massachusetts sites from the CERCLIS list of waste sites, including **22** during 2001.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Following is a status report on National Priorities List sites in Massachusetts:

Acton

W.R. Grace & Co. Acton Plant

The removal, solidification/stabilization, placement, and capping of contaminated soils and sludges into an on-site landfill has been completed (Operable Units 1 and 2). A thermal oxidation unit is currently treating gases from the landfill recovery vents. A groundwater recovery and air stripping tower is also currently operating at the site and its effectiveness will be evaluated as part of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for Operable Unit 3. Currently, the potentially responsible parties are performing this RI/FS, focused on on-site and off-site groundwater contamination. Field activities for the RI/FS began in early 2000 and are scheduled to be completed by the end of 2001.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/graceacton

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.8 million

Ashland

Nyanza Chemical Waste Dump

In 2001, EPA completed all cleanup and restoration activities associated with mercury contaminated sediments in on-site wetlands and drainageways (Operable Unit 3). Data collection and risk assessment activities will continue in 2002 to address contamination of groundwater and Sudbury River sediments. Institutional controls for the property are also scheduled to be completed in 2002. The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (DPH) continues their study to determine if unusually high cases of rare cancers are linked to past site exposures. The 35-acre site is part of a proposed 209-acre redevelopment plan centering around a new MBTA rail station that would include a nine hole golf course, luxury apartments, elderly housing, commercial and retail space, and recreational trails and fields. The new MBTA station is scheduled to open in late 2001. During 2001, EPA participated in several meetings with redevelopers concerning stormwater issues for the luxury apartments.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nyanza

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Source Areas: Construction Complete

Other Areas: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$54.6 million

NPL SITES

Bedford

Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant

NPL Status: Listed 1994

Cleanup Status: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$437,000

Two disposal and spill sites were identified during an initial assessment study of potential hazardous waste sites: site 1, the old incinerator ash disposal area, located at the north edge of the site near the facility storage building, and site 2, the components laboratory fuel tank, located at the north-east corner of the components laboratory. Records of Decision for both sites were signed in September 2000. The Remedial Investigation (RI) phase I and the 1990 supplemental investigation led to the designation of site 3, the chlorinated solvents plume, and the discovery of chlorinated solvents at the south end of site, adjacent to Hanscom Air Force Base. A groundwater pump and treat system is currently operated by the Navy. The RI phase II resulted in the discovery of site 4, the BTEX plume. A pilot study to select the precise source area remedial treatment technology for the Site 3 source area will be performed in summer 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nwirp

Bedford, Concord, Lexington, and Lincoln

Hanscom Field/Hanscom Air Force Base

NPL Status: Listed in 1994

Cleanup Status:

Base Landfill: Assessment Not Begun

Other Areas: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$518,000

Excavation of contaminated oil and drums, removal of contaminated soil and underground storage tanks, and operation of a soil vapor extraction and groundwater extraction and treatment system have reduced immediate threats to the public and the environment at the Hanscom Field/Hanscom Air Force Base site. Further investigations to determine the extent of contamination have been completed at all sites. Decision documents to implement remedies have been finalized at site 6 and OU1 (interim) and construction is underway. Site 4 was closed out by the first five year review in 1997 and testing to confirm a No Further Action Decision Document at site 8 has been conducted. The long term monitoring plan was revised in 1999. The Air Force will continue the current extraction and treatment system and implement a formal long term monitoring plan and institutional controls. Site 21 is scheduled for remedy selection in 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/hanscom

Billerica Iron Horse Park

Closure sampling has been completed for the B&M lagoons. Any additional excavation of material, if necessary, should be completed during the spring of 2002. Regarding the Shaffer landfill, a settlement for Remedial Action has been completed and construction began in the spring of 2001, with completion expected in winter 2002-03. For the remainder of the site, including six potential source areas, in addition to surface water/sediment and groundwater concerns, a Feasibility Study and a Record of Decision are expected to be completed in 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/ironhorse



Grading topsoil at base of eastern slope, Shaffer Landfill.

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Shaffer Landfill & Lagoons: Construction Underway

Other Areas: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$10 million

Bridgewater Cannons Engineering Corp.

The potentially responsible parties have completed the 11th round of annual groundwater sampling at the site. A Notice of Violation was sent to the property owner and a lessee of the site concerning violations of the institutional controls while constructing a cellular telecommunication tower on the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/cannon

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1991

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.6 million

Concord Nuclear Metals

A time-critical removal assessment is currently being conducted to determine if buried drums on site contain hazardous material. Investigation into past disposal practices and areas where further investigation is necessary is currently being conducted. Requests for information have been sent to past owners and operators of the facility to determine CERCLA liability.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nmi

NPL Status: Listed in 2001

Cleanup Status: Assessment Not Begun;
Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$340,000

Dartmouth ReSolve, Inc.

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$12 million

A two-tier groundwater pump, containment and treatment system has been fully operational since April 1998. Environmental monitoring data is being collected regularly to evaluate the system's performance. The very popular annual "Fishing Derby" continued in 2001, where local fishermen assist in the

collection of fish for the site's monitoring program. As part of the remedy, approximately 1 acre of wetlands was cleaned up and restored. In addition, the responsible parties worked closely with EPA and the US Fish and Wildlife Service at converting approximately 4 acres of upland property to a native meadow as an ecological beneficial reuse. The potentially responsible parties voluntarily designed and constructed this meadow.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/resolve

*Local anglers
at the annual
fishing derby.*



Devens, Ayer, Harvard, Lancaster, and Shirley Fort Devens

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: Study, Design, and

Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.4 million

Fort Devens was listed on the National Priorities List (NPL) in November 1989. The closure of Fort Devens in March 1996 accelerated the investigations and cleanup of the 324 contaminated sites initially identified on the former Army installation. To date, most have either advanced to a No Further Action (NFA) decision or have RODs signed, memorializing a remedial action strategy for the site. Several landfills across the base are being consolidated into one new landfill on the site. All known immediate hazards have been addressed through either removal actions or earlier remedial actions. There are currently two sites for which cleanup decisions are planned in 2002. The first five year review for the entire installation was performed in September 2000 which concluded that all remedial actions in place are protective of human health and the environment. As of December 2000, approximately 1,080 acres of the former military base have been transferred to other federal agencies and over 3,000 acres have been transferred to the local reuse authority (the Devens Commerce Center (DCC)). Only 427 acres of the former Fort Devens remains as leased parcels that will be transferred as the remaining remedial alternatives are implemented over the next few years.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/devens

Fairhaven Atlas Tack

A Record of Decision (ROD) for the final remedy was signed in the spring of 2000. EPA has initiated the pre-design phase of cleanup which includes performing a bioavailability study of the contaminated marsh area on the site. The results of this study will allow EPA to determine the nature and extent of toxicity present in the ecological community due to uptake of available contaminants. This determination will more clearly define the limits of excavation in the marsh. The Remedial Design has been initiated and the Remedial Action is scheduled for 2002, pending availability of funds.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/atlas



Atlas Tack building.

NPL Status: Listed in 1990

Cleanup Status: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.4 million

Falmouth Otis Air National Guard Base/Camp Edwards

The site was placed on NPL in 1989; a Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) was signed in 1991 (and amended in March 2000) governing the Superfund cleanup. Signatories to the FFA include the National Guard Bureau, the Air Force and EPA (Commonwealth of Massachusetts did not sign the FFA, and U.S. Coast Guard was removed as a signatory). An Interim Record of Decision (IROD) was signed in September 1995 describing the cleanup decision for seven groundwater plumes; subsequent design issues and public input required modifications to this cleanup decision prior to implementation. Extensive data collection and design was conducted for each of the plumes. Twelve groundwater treatment systems are currently in operation on eight groundwater plumes; the combined treatment system rate exceeds 12 million gallons per day. Three recent groundwater RODs call for additional treatment systems on five contaminated plumes; enforceable milestone dates for design and system startup are in place. Cleanups at approximately 25 separate source areas began in 2001; cleanup technologies include dig and haul and soil vapor extraction/biosparging. Remedial investigations at

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: Study, Design, and
Construction underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$5.8 million

several additional source areas are continuing; future disposition of these source areas is uncertain at this time. Two of these areas fall within the boundaries of the impact area and training range which is being addressed under an order and separate jurisdiction.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/otis

Groveland Groveland Wells Nos. 1 & 2

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$13.7 million

Construction of the 150 gallons per minute (gpm) groundwater extraction and treatment facility was completed in spring 2000. Treatment will continue until cleanup levels have been met throughout the site. The potentially responsible party has funded and operated a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system at the source area for over ten years.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/groveland



*View of interior
groundwater
treatment plant.*

Haverhill Haverhill Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1986

Cleanup Status: Assessment Not Begun

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$485,000

The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), with the concurrence of EPA, entered into an order with the city of Haverhill and Bardon Trimount, Inc. to close the landfill under DEP's solid waste rules and regulations. Any additional work necessary to meet Superfund cleanup requirements will be completed under the Superfund program once this closure is complete.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/haverhill

Holbrook Baird & McGuire

The groundwater treatment facility, constructed in 1993, continues to operate and will operate for the foreseeable future. This plant treats approximately 180,000 gallons per day of groundwater. The soil and Cochato River sediment cleanups were completed in 1997. A substantial amount of highly concentrated contamination was removed from the surface of the groundwater, a light, non-aqueous phase liquid, (LNAPL), in 1999. This LNAPL recovery system will continue to operate throughout 2001 and 2002. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), under a cooperative agreement with EPA, is collaborating with the local communities to determine the most advantageous remedy to replace the water supply capacity lost due to site contamination. It is anticipated that a remedy for this water supply will be initiated in late 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/baird



Aerial view of site c. 1996.

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Water Supply: State-Lead (see writeup)

All Other Areas: Construction Complete

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$204 million

Lanesborough F.T. Rose Disposal Pit

Cleanup of over 52,000 tons of contaminated soil was completed in July, 1994. The groundwater extraction and treatment system, constructed in 1993, continues to operate and will do so until cleanup levels are met.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/ftrose

NPL Status: Listed in 1986

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1994

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.3 million

NPL SITES

Lowell

Silresim Chemical Corp.

NPL Status: Listed in 1983
Cleanup Status: Construction Underway
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$42.6 million

Construction of a groundwater extraction and treatment system was completed in 1994 and the system continues to operate. Over 50 tons of total volatile organic compounds (VOC's) have been removed from the groundwater. Due to nature and extent of the contamination at the site, the information gathered during the operation of the soil vacuum extraction and groundwater treatment

systems, and changes in area groundwater classification by the state, EPA reviewed the remedy in 1999. As a result of the review, EPA has determined that due to site conditions and the changed groundwater classification, some of the cleanup levels will likely have to be changed, and different cleanup technologies may need to be used. Additional site investigations were conducted in 2001. Results from these investigations will be used to evaluate other improved innovative technologies for cleanup of the contaminated soil. EPA expects to present the results of the investigations, treatment technology evaluation, and changes to the cleanup

levels to the public by early 2002. These changes may involve a ROD amendment, which is anticipated to occur in 2003. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/silresim.*



*Silresim Chemical
c. 1978.*

Mansfield

Hathaway & Patterson

NPL Status: Proposed in 2001
Cleanup Status:
Assessment Not Begun; Removal Activities
Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.9 million
Liquid Waste Removed: over 50,000 gallons

This site was proposed to the NPL in September, 2001. In late 2001, EPA conducted a preliminary environmental investigation at the site, focused on sampling existing ground water monitoring wells on the site and collecting water and sediment samples from the Rumford River. Information collected will be combined with prior information and used to determine what additional studies will need to be conducted during the Remedial Investigation, scheduled to begin in the spring of 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/hathaway

Natick

Natick Laboratory Army Research, Development, and Engineering Center

The Soldiers Systems Command was added to the NPL in 1994. The Army began a study of soil and groundwater contamination at the T-25 area in 1993. Studies completed in 1993 through 1996 have determined cleanup strategies for containing contaminant migration via an onsite pump and treat system. The Army is currently operating the pump and treat system and monitoring the groundwater in the T-25 area. A Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in 2001 after the Army and Natick signed a cooperative agreement that requires the Army to provide a one time grant of \$3.1 million to the town to operate a separate town wellhead treatment plant. The Army began investigation of groundwater and soil contamination at the former gym site and groundwater contamination at the Army supply well in the fall of 1997. The boiler plant & building 22 sites are currently being investigated. Soil, sediment and groundwater samples have been taken and an assessment was completed in 2000. The Army plans on performing a soil removal action at the boiler plant and conducting additional investigations at building 22. The Army has identified several other areas of possible contamination at the site as part of their Master Environmental Plan and Installation Action Plan. Investigations are scheduled to be performed at some of these areas to determine the full extent of contamination in the future.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/naticklab

NPL Status: Listed in 1994

Cleanup Status: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$675,000

New Bedford

New Bedford Harbor

In 2001, EPA completed the first shoreline excavation and restoration portion of the PCB cleanup, in a residential area in Acushnet, MA with very high shoreline PCB levels, as well as the relocation of a project-related CSO (combined sewer overflow). By the end of 2001, EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers also plan to complete construction of the relocation of submerged NSTAR power cables to allow future cleanup dredging. Other ongoing work include sediment sampling, wetland delineation, archeological screening, and property surveying.

In December 2001, EPA plans to propose a modification to the remedy that will involve disposing the site's dredged sediments in a licensed off-site landfill, instead of disposing them in four shoreline CDFs (confined disposal facilities), as originally planned. EPA believes this is a better overall remedy, is equally or perhaps less costly, and allows a pay-as-you-go approach considering annual project funding uncertainties. This off-site disposal approach would dovetail with the city

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Hotspot & Harbor: Construction Underway

Upper Bay: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$113 million

NPL SITES

*Electric cable
relocation activities.*



of New Bedford's efforts to redevelop the nearby abandoned railroad depot site, and to revitalize the north terminal section of the working waterfront. Significant coordination with the city and other stakeholders has taken place to resolve the long list of related issues, including the relocation of two businesses. Pending supportive public comment on the proposal and resolution of the business relocations, construction of the shoreline infrastructure for the offsite approach could begin in 2002. Taking advantage of a state of the art dredging demonstration study performed in 2000, site dredging would then start in 2003. Once the dredging is completed (perhaps by 2009, depending on funding levels), EPA's bulkhead and crane, 86,000 sq. ft. dewatering warehouse and rail spur would be available to the city as part of the

site's reuse plan. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/newbedford*

Sullivan's Ledge

NPL Status: Listed in 1984

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$5.8 million

Capping of the site and the replanting of wetlands were completed in 2000. Final planting of wetland areas on the golf course took place in the spring of 2001. All cleanup construction at the site is now complete.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sullivansledge

*Aerial view of site and
adjacent golf course
during cleanup.*



Norton Shpack Landfill

A walkover gamma radiation survey was performed by the Army Corps of Engineers Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 2000. EPA will be working with the potentially responsible parties to complete the Remedial Investigation (RI) field work by Spring 2002 for non-radiological contaminants. EPA hopes that the Corps of Engineers will be able to perform necessary field work for radiological contaminants under its FUSRAP program; this work has been stalled recently by the Corps' concerns relating to federal liability at the site. The schedule for completion of the cleanup is dependent on the resolution of this issue and cooperation between the FUSRAP work and the Superfund work.
for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/shpack

NPL Status: Listed in 1986**Cleanup Status:** Study Underway**Superfund \$\$ Spent:** \$840,000

Norwood Norwood PCBs

All cleanup construction activities have been completed. Remedial action completion reports are being finalized. In July 2000, as a result of the state's revised aquifer classification, EPA initiated a trial shut-down of the groundwater treatment plant. Based on data collected during this shut-down period, EPA has decided to officially stop groundwater treatment activities and will document this change in an Explanation of Significant Differences. Commercial redevelopment activities will continue throughout 2002.
for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/norwood

NPL Status: Listed in 1986**Cleanup Status:** All Construction Completed in 1999**Superfund \$\$ Spent:** \$34.4 million

Palmer PSC Resources

Cleanup construction is complete and operation and maintenance of the remedy continues. EPA has been working with potentially responsible parties to maximize chances for success of the wetlands restoration performed as part of the Remedial Action. The most recent Five-year Review, completed in 2000, concluded that the remedy at the PSC Resources site continues to be protective of human health and the environment.
for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/psc

NPL Status: Listed in 1983**Cleanup Status:** All Construction Completed in 1998**Superfund \$\$ Spent:** \$4 million

NPL SITES

Pittsfield

General Electric - Housatonic River

NPL Status: Proposed in 1997

Cleanup Status: Study Underway; Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$64.5 million

The Consent Decree, memorializing the cleanup agreement between EPA and GE, was approved by the federal court in October 2000. Thus far, more than 10,700 cubic yards of contaminated river sediments and bank soils have been removed from the first half mile of the Housatonic River. Under EPA's direction, GE has also treated 117 million gallons of groundwater. The cleanup plan for the next 1½ miles of river has been finalized and the actual cleanup work will commence after the first half-mile is completed in the spring of 2002. EPA has also been undertaking a massive investigation of the remaining downstream sections of the river – one that has involved collecting thousands of water, biota, sediment and floodplain samples – to characterize the remaining downstream portions of the river in Massachusetts and Connecticut. That investigation will be ongoing for at least another year after which the agency will start to look at possible cleanup options. With respect to site redevelopment/reuse, two major soil investigations have been completed on the GE property, one involving the 50 acres that the Pittsfield Economic Development Authority (PEDA) is taking over and another in an area that is earmarked for a new little league baseball field. The agency has also started three groundwater investigations that will cover most of the GE property. An additional soil investigation has been completed at the commercial properties on Newell Street in Pittsfield. Cleanups of these areas are expected to begin in 2002. The Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has made substantial progress getting residential properties in Pittsfield cleaned up. More than 164 properties have been cleaned up in the past four years, with 25 being completed in 2001.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/ge

Plymouth

Plymouth Harbor/Cannons Engineering

NPL Status: Deleted in 1993

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$572,000

All cleanup activities have been completed and a Five-year Review and Final Site Close Out Report were completed in 1992. The site was deleted from the NPL on November 19, 1993. The property owners are currently performing an assessment to determine whether residential development at the site would pose an unacceptable risk.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/plymouth

Salem Salem Acres

Cleanup construction was completed in September 1999. All three potentially responsible parties have fulfilled the requirements of their consent decrees. On July 23, 2001 the site was deleted from the National Priorities List. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/salem*

NPL Status: Deleted in 2001

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1999

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2 million

Sudbury, Maynard, Hudson, and Stow Fort Devens-Sudbury Training Annex

In 1985, the Army removed 300 gallons of arochlor and approximately 75 tons of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated soil from a staging area. In the fall of 1985, an additional 86 tons of PCB-contaminated soil were removed from this same area. Between the fall of 1987 and the summer of 1988, the Army removed approximately 1,110 cubic yards of contaminated soil from a former fire training area. The site was added to the NPL in 1990. In 1993, the Army completed the removal of underground storage tanks. To prevent trespassers from physical harm or from coming into contact with contaminated areas, the Army has fenced off the A7- old gravel pit landfill. No further action was agreed upon by the EPA, Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the Army in 1998 and 1999 for many study areas. Soil excavation at study area P27 was completed in September 2000. All areas have been cleaned up, the landfill is capped, and the site is in the O&M phase. Construction was completed in 2000. A Five-year Review was completed in 2001 which concluded that all remedial actions are protective.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sudburyannex

NPL Status: Listed in 1990

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.4 million

NPL SITES

Tewksbury

Sutton Brook Disposal Area

NPL Status: Listed in 2001

Cleanup Status: Assessment Not Begun;

Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3 million

During the winter of 2000-2001, EPA installed 14 groundwater monitoring wells, and obtained samples from 22 monitoring wells in the vicinity of the Rocco Landfill. Analytical results showed contamination from Rocco Landfill moving towards Sutton Brook. EPA anticipates starting a Remedial Investigation in the spring of 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/suttonbrook

Tyngsboro

Charles George Reclamation Trust Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$62.5 million

Cleanup construction was completed in September 1998. Operation and maintenance activities continue at the site (on three Operable Units (OUs): cap, gas collection/destruction system, and groundwater/leachate collection system. Long-term groundwater monitoring also continues. EPA has extended the municipal sewer to the site for groundwater/leachate discharge. An evaluation of the performance of the groundwater extraction systems is currently being conducted.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/charlesgeorge

Walpole

Blackburn and Union Privileges

NPL Status: Listed in 1994

Cleanup Status: Study Underway; Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$785,000 million

In 1999, EPA and the potentially responsible parties entered into a Consent Agreement whereby the potentially responsible parties will conduct a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study for the site. These studies will be performed throughout 2001 and into 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/blackburn

Watertown

Army Material Technology Laboratory

Work at the MTL site is covered under three Operable Units (OUs). The majority of the remediation for OU1 has been completed which resulted in

the subsequent partial-NPL deletion of a 36.5-acre parcel of OU1. Remediation of the remaining 11 acres of OU1 are ongoing and expected to be complete by late 2001. Cleanup of OU3 has also been completed and was deleted during the partial deletion process in November 1999. OU2 is the Charles River in the area adjacent to the former facility. The Army is in the process of scoping a new ecological risk assessment for OU2 in order to more fully characterize the nature and extent of contamination and the associated risk to ecological receptors.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/amtl

NPL Status: Listed in 1994

Cleanup Status:

Area I: Construction Complete

Soil & Groundwater: Construction Underway

Charles River: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$657,000

Westborough Hocomonco Pond

An Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) for a technical impracticability (TI) waiver was approved in September 1999 for the site. The waiver of groundwater clean up goals (due to DNAPL/creosote contamination) means that remedy construction is complete. DNAPL recovery of creosote will continue for several years. Long term groundwater, sediment and benthic monitoring and will continue for at least five years (through 2006) to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy and for future Five-year Reviews. EPA and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) will be working with the property owner (town of Westborough) during the next several years to develop a redevelopment/re-use plan for the property.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/hocomonco

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1999

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.6 million

Weymouth South Weymouth Naval Air Station

The South Weymouth Naval Air Station (SOWEY NAS) was closed on September 30, 1997 under the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Act (BRAC).

A Federal Facility Agreement was signed in November 1999 and became effective in April 2000. This agreement establishes the Navy as the lead agency for the environmental investigation and cleanup of designated sites within SOWEY NAS property, with the EPA providing oversight.

A phase I Remedial Investigation (RI) was completed in July 1998. The investigation included collection and analysis of surface water, groundwater,

NPL SITES

NPL Status: Listed in 1994

Cleanup Status: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.5 million

soil and sediment. Field work for a phase II RI was completed in June 2000. The investigation further characterized the site by investigating the bedrock groundwater migration pathway; refining the base conceptual site models and updating ongoing geographical information systems; revising the human health risk assessment (HHRA) to include the phase II data; and, refining the tier 1 ecological risk assessment (ERA) and prepare a tier II ERA.

One site, building 81, was previously investigated under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan. An innovative technology (Fenton's reagent for chlorinated solvents) pilot study is being conducted at building 81. At one site, the small landfill, the Navy has proposed no further action under CERCLA with closure under the state solid waste regulations.

A draft RI was completed by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) in December 2000 for the USCG Buoy Depot. A feasibility study is to follow. *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sweymouth*

Woburn Industri-Plex

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Source Area: Construction Underway

Groundwater/River: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.9 million

Approximately 110 acres of the site have been covered with a protective cap to prevent human exposures to soils contaminated with metals (e.g. arsenic, lead and chromium). EPA and the potentially responsible parties are conducting investigations into the extent of the groundwater contamination and residual migration of metals from the site in the downgradient wetlands and Aberjona River. The data collected by the responsible parties will be incorporated into EPA's comprehensive Operable Unit 2 Remedial

Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS), which will support a future Record of Decision (ROD) for the study area and entire Aberjona River (see also the Wells G & H site information). This ROD will primarily focus on metals within the Aberjona River watershed from the Industri-Plex site south to the upper Mystic Lake, as well as a groundwater contamination within the Industri-Plex study area. Portions of the site have been redeveloped for a multi-modal regional transportation center, an Interstate-93 interchange and extensions of public roads, Target Stores, and Metro-North Office Park including Genuity, Inc.. Additional areas of the

site are being redeveloped for a hotel and restaurant.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/industriplex



*New Anderson Regional
Transportation Center*

Wells G&H

Source control and contaminant migration cleanup has been well underway for many years. Three groundwater pump-and-treat systems draw contaminated groundwater from the aquifer. Two of the systems are in their ninth year of operation and treat groundwater using UV-chemical oxidation. The third system is a combined pump and treat/air sparging/soil vapor extraction system that uses catalytic oxidation. This system is in its fourth year of operation. Another soil vapor extraction system operated on-site for over a year, successfully cleaning up contaminated soil. Groundwater in that area continues to be monitored to determine if additional action is needed. Design continues at a fifth property, extensive sampling to support the design will take place this year. In 2002, a risk assessment will be conducted on three industrial properties in the Central Area (Operable Unit 2), referred to as the Southwest Properties. The collection of the final round of data to support the risk assessment is currently underway. EPA is preparing a risk assessment for the Aberjona River, which should be completed by early 2002. EPA will be conducting additional investigations along the Aberjona River to fill in data gaps with the risk assessment. The data collected under the investigations will be combined with the ongoing Industri-Plex Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and support a Record of Decision (ROD) for the entire Aberjona River (see also the Industri-Plex site information).

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/wellsgh

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Source Areas: Construction Underway

Central Area/River: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$8.9 million



Workers convert treatment system from catalytic oxidation to carbon absorption.

WATCHLIST

MASSACHUSETTS WATCHLIST INFORMATION

EPA, in cooperation with the New England states, has developed a list of sites that we believe merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. EPA calls the list of these sites the “Watch List”.

These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand active sites included in the EPA and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong candidates for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL), are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes. The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, every 6 months. Following are the Massachusetts sites currently on the Watch List. For further information on any of these sites, or other New England sites in EPA’s CERCLIS inventory, see www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sand

Andover Reichold Chemical

This site is a 45-acre former manufacturing facility for phenolic, urea formaldehyde and epoxy resins which operated on the site from 1930 until 1990. Wastes were disposed of in unlined leaching ponds onsite. Red chemical wastes were discovered leaching into the Shawsheen River in 1970. Several site investigations have been performed via the state waste site cleanup program and releases to groundwater and surface water are documented. The site has been identified as a “state lead” site since July 2000, and is classified as tier 2 (medium priority) in phase IV of investigation and cleanup under the state program. Most recently, an EPA contractor completed a site assessment for this site in 1996. This site was included in the General Accounting Office (GAO) report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Ashland Former Three C Electrical

This is a 1.8 acre site that is currently used as a fellowship school with a playground and a commercial property. The site is located immediately to the south of the Nyanza NPL site. In 1976, the Three C Electrical Company bought the property from General Electric and repaired and maintained high voltage equipment onsite. In 1983, Three C moved to a new location a few blocks to the east. PCB contamination has been detected in the soils, and an EPA removal action was performed in 1995 to remove PCB soils in the playground area. The fellowship school portion of the site has been cleaned up. A site reassessment is currently underway by an EPA contractor. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Colonial Lacquer & Paint

This site (aka Cadillac Paint) is an abandoned paint and varnish manufacturing site that operated from 1937 to 1987. It is located on a 3-acre parcel in a residential area. VOCs have been detected in the soils and groundwater. Public water is available, however some residents in the area may still be using private wells. The EPA removal program conducted an assessment in 1996 and concluded that no action was required. This site has been identified as a “state lead” site since July 2000, and is a tier 1A, phase II (top priority) site in the state program. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment at this site in 1996. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Beverly Former Casco Chemical

The former Casco Chemical company operated onsite from the mid-1960s until 1985, mixing and repackaging detergents, oil spill containment chemicals and non-petroleum cutting oil. Casco also stored a variety of other chemicals including organic solvents, oils, acids, inorganic chemicals, and pesticides onsite. Soils, sediments and groundwater at the site are contaminated with substances associated with the site. The site is classified as a tier 2 (lower priority, no direct oversight) site under the MCP, currently in phase II of assessment and cleanup and is designated as a “state lead” site by the federal Superfund program. It is the subject of scrutiny by local citizens concerned that contamination from the site may be migrating towards Lake Wenham, a drinking water resource. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Vitale Fly Ash Property

This is an 18-acre sand and gravel pit which was used as an un-permitted fly ash landfill. Fly ash from the New England Power Company is known to have been disposed of at the landfill, and can be seen at the land surface and eroding into Airport Brook. The fly ash deposits are up to 36' deep, and much of the waste is saturated, lying below the groundwater table. The city of Beverly acquired the site for back taxes in 1990. It is classified as a tier 2 (lower priority, no direct oversight) site under the MCP, currently in phase II of assessment and cleanup and is designated as a “state lead” site by the federal Superfund program. It is the subject of scrutiny by local citizens concerned that contamination from the site may be migrating towards Lake Wenham, a drinking water resource. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

WATCHLIST

Former Nike Base

The site is the former location of U.S. Army NIKE Missile Battery BO-15, now part of the Beverly Municipal Airport. The septic system was constructed by the Army in the 1950s, and later used by a nearby chemical manufacturing and storage company from the mid 1960s until 1985. Due to the nature of the operations historically conducted at the site, a variety of chemicals, including chlorinated solvents, may have been disposed of in the septic system, and hazardous substances have been detected in soils, wetland sediment, surface water, and groundwater samples at the site. This is a tier 2 (lower priority, no direct oversight) site under the MCP, currently in phase II of assessment and cleanup and is designated as a “state lead” site by the federal Superfund program. It is the subject of scrutiny by local citizens concerned that contamination from the site may be migrating towards Lake Wenham, a drinking water resource. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Billerica**Roy Brothers Haulers**

The site is a chemical hauling operation transporting liquid and dry industrial chemicals. Numerous hazardous waste disposal areas have been identified onsite, and historical waste handling practices have resulted in contamination of soil, groundwater and surface water sediments. The site has been assessed via the MCP and is classified as RAO-C, meaning investigations and/or remedial actions have been taken which either permanently or, when permanency is not feasible, temporarily achieve the condition of no significant risk to public health and the environment. The site is designated as a “state lead” site by the federal Superfund program. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment for this site in 1996. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Burlington**Former Alto-tronics**

This site is a former location of a printed circuit boards manufacturer, which stored chemicals onsite and released chemical wastes to the sewer system. Manufacturing operations ceased onsite in 1990. Soils and groundwater have been contaminated with substances associated with the site. The site has been identified as a “state lead” site since July 2000, and is a tier 1A, phase IV (top priority, direct state oversight) site in the state program. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment at this site in 1996. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Former RCA Corp.

This site has been identified as a “state lead” site since July 2000, and is a tier 1B, phase V (medium priority) site in the state program. Between 1958-1994, this 158-acre property was used for the manufacture and testing of military electronics equipment. Numerous chemical and waste storage and disposal areas have been identified during investigations of the site, and soils, groundwater and surface water sediments have been impacted by releases of hazardous substances onsite. EPA’s most recent action was completion of a site assessment for this site in 1996. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Canton Reliable Elec. Finish

This is an inactive electroplating facility that occupies 2.2 acres. Operation began in 1967 and ceased in 1985. Wastes generated include methanol, metal hydroxide sludge and other hazardous substances. Wastes were pre-treated prior to being discharged into the sewer system. Contamination has been detected in the soils and groundwater. There is concern that the groundwater will contaminate nearby condominium wells. This site has been identified as a “state lead” site since July 2000, and is a tier 1B (medium priority) site under the MCP in phase IV of assessment and cleanup. EPA’s most recent action was completion of a site assessment for this site in 1996. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Danvers Creese & Cook

The site is an abandoned tannery located on a 10.7 acre parcel along the Crane River. The tannery occupied the area from the 1930s until 1984. There have been recent proposals to develop the property for residential use. Two landfills and one lagoon are located on the site. Wastes from these sources were placed in a waste disposal cell in 1990. Contaminants have been detected in the soils, groundwater and surface water. The site is a tier 1C (no direct state oversight) site in phase II of the MCP site evaluation and cleanup process. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment for this site in 1996, and the EPA removal program is evaluating the site for possible further action. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

WATCHLIST

East Bridgewater
Eastern States Steel

This site is not currently listed in CERCLIS, but was referred to EPA by the MA Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for inclusion on the Watch List. The EPA removal program is currently conducting a removal action at this site, as well as the abutting properties (MBTA Railroad and Precise Engineering). DEP will be working with the town in an attempt to have this site redeveloped as a Brownfields site. The state will seek alternative funding sources for the initial groundwater assessment. The site is classified as a tier 1B default site by the state. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site. Additional information regarding this site may be obtained from the DEP's southeast regional office in Lakeville.

Precise Engineering

This site is not currently listed in CERCLIS, but was referred to EPA by the MA DEP for inclusion on the Watch List. The EPA removal program is currently conducting a removal action at this site and the abutting properties (MBTA Railroad and Eastern States Steel). DEP will be working with the Town in an attempt to have this site redeveloped as a Brownfields site. Before exhausting all their resources, the PRP determined that the groundwater is impacted with chlorinated solvents. The site is within the zone of contribution to a public water supply well. The site is classified as a tier 1A (top priority, direct state oversight) site under the MCP. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site. Additional information regarding this site may be obtained from the DEP's southeast regional office in Lakeville.

Everett
Former Coal Gasification Plant

The site (also known as Eastern Gas & Fuel and Island End River) is a former coal tar processing facility abutting the Island End River which operated from the 1890s to the late 1950s. It encompasses at least six properties over an area of 8 acres in Everett and Chelsea, MA. Releases of coal tar wastes to groundwater and surface water are documented, and the site is currently classified as a tier 1A (direct state oversight) under the MCP Phase II of site investigation has recently been completed. The EPA removal program and US Coast Guard is involved with emergency actions to address releases of coal tar to the Island End River. The site has a long and complicated history of investigation, and is designated as a "state lead" site by the federal Superfund program. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Foxborough Cocasset Street

This site was formerly used for disposal of septic wastes in lagoons; apparently some of these wastes came from industrial facilities. As a result, the groundwater and soil in the area are contaminated with metals, VOCs and pentachlorophenols (it appears as if some of the waste came from the Hatheway and Patterson site in Mansfield, a proposed NPL site). The property is currently owned by an estate, and the estate's only asset is the property. Interested parties have been working on the possibility of redeveloping most of the site as residential property. Recent sampling indicates that elevated concentrations of dioxin exist in the soil. The Rumford River, which flows through the Hatheway and Patterson site and is impacted by dioxin from that site, also flows through this site. The state is considering referring the site to EPA for further evaluation. It is not currently listed in CERCLIS, but was referred to EPA by the MA DEP for inclusion on the Watch List. The site is classified as a tier 1A (top priority, direct state oversight) site in phase II of investigation and cleanup under the MCP. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site. Additional information regarding this site may be obtained from DEP's southeast regional office in Lakeville.

Framingham Commonwealth Gas

The site is the former location of a manufactured gas plant which operated from the late 1800s until 1967. Contamination of the 35-acre property resulted from the disposal, induced infiltration, and spillage of process solid and liquid wastes and by-products generated during coal and oil gasification processes. Releases to soils, groundwater and surface water are documented. The site has been identified as a "state lead" site since July 2000 and is classified under the MCP as a tier 1B (no direct state oversight) in phase IV of site investigation and cleanup. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment at this site in 1996. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, and is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Needham Microwave Development Labs

MDL is an active facility designing and manufacturing radar devices. It is located on a 2.4 acre parcel of land with a long industrial history dating back to the 1800s. Releases of hazardous wastes have occurred onsite and at least two groundwater plumes of VOC contamination have been identified which threaten area drinking water supplies. VOCs have also been detected in Rosemary Brook. The site has been identified as a "state lead" site since July 2000, and is classified as a tier 1A (direct state oversight) in phase III of assessment by the state. EPA is providing technical assistance to the state in the use of groundwater

WATCHLIST

modeling and a permeable reactive barrier to address the TCE plumes. A site assessment was completed for this site in 1996 by an EPA contractor. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, and is not a RCRA corrective action site.

New Bedford Commonwealth Electric Co.

The site is a former electric utility located off of MacArthur Drive, which has been investigated by both EPA and the. In 1996, EPA assigned the adjacent property (also identified as Commonwealth Ele. Co.) a No Further federal Remedial Action Planned designation and archived it from CERCLIS. At the request of the state, an adjoining portion of the property was added to CERCLIS in 2000, and an EPA contractor was assigned to conduct a site assessment. This site is the proposed location for the New Bedford Oceanarium. DEP is investigating whether the two sites should be addressed as one. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, and is not a RCRA corrective action site. Additional information regarding this site may be obtained from DEP's southeast regional office in Lakeville.

Morse Cutting Tool

This site is currently owned by the city of New Bedford and is the location of a former drill bit manufacturing facility (from 1880 to 1989). Recently, due to elevated concentrations of chlorinated solvents in the bedrock aquifer and potential impact to indoor air of nearby residences, the site was upgraded from tier II status to tier 1B permitted status. Viacom, a PRP, is currently conducting the work required by the MCP. As long as work continues, the MA DEP sees no reason for referral to EPA. If the PRP fails to continue conducting response actions at the site, DEP may refer this site to EPA as a potential NPL candidate. The site is currently a "removal-only" site in CERCLIS and has been added to the Watch List at the request of the state. EPA conducted a removal action at the site in 1992. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, and is not a RCRA corrective action site. Further information about this site may be obtained from the DEP office in Lakeville.

Railroad Depot (Conrail Yard)

This site encompasses approximately 15 acres and contains active railroad tracks and an inactive rail yard. Most of the area is considered to be contaminated with PCB spillage. The facility has been in operation since the early 1900's. Contamination has been detected in the soils, groundwater and the adjacent surface water. The site has recently been tier classified under the MCP as tier II. The state is considering whether to refer this site to EPA as a potential NPL candidate, and EPA is awaiting further input from the state before beginning listing activities. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment in 1995 and

an EPA removal was performed in 1997. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

North Reading MSM Industries

The 3.3-acre site has been used since 1968 for sheet metal fabrication. Releases from the facility have resulted in a groundwater plume of VOCs and onsite soils and wetlands are contaminated with site-related chemicals. The Ipswich River flows within 100 feet of the site, but is not known to have been impacted by the releases. MA DEP is overseeing implementation of an interim remedial measure (groundwater recovery and treatment) to minimize off-site migration of the contamination. The site has been identified as a “state lead” site since July 2000, and is classified as a tier 1A (high priority, direct state oversight) site under the MCP, and is currently in phase II of site investigation and cleanup. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment for this site in 1997. The site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, and is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Rockland Transworld Adhesives & Chemical

TACC has manufactured latex paints and adhesives onsite since 1970, and has been investigated numerous times due to complaints of illegal waste disposal. Many of these complaints have been verified, and releases of hazardous wastes (VOC and SVOCS) are documented. The site was deferred to RCRA in 1987, but returned to Superfund in 1999 when it was confirmed that TACC is a small quantity generator, and not subject to RCRA corrective action. TACC is a tier 1B (no direct state oversight) site in phase V of the MCP. The site was identified as a “state lead” site in July 2000. The site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, but was listed as a RCRA deferred site until an EPA Inspector General (IG) audit, when it was determined that TACC is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Sandwich J. Braden Thompson

This site (aka Crocker Junkyard) is an inactive junkyard occupying 20 acres that operated from the 1930’s until the early 1980’s. Contamination has been detected in the soils and groundwater. Several private wells are contaminated with VOC compounds above the MCL. In 1987 municipal water lines were extended to the area and the residents are now connected to the municipal system. The site is a tier 1A (direct state oversight) site under the MCP, and has been identified as a “state lead” site since July 2000. An EPA contractor completed a site assessment of the site in 1994. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

WATCHLIST

Stoughton
F.C. Phillip

This site, located at 471 Washington Street, is classified as a tier 1B default site via the MCP. It is one of several potential sources of TCE groundwater contamination in the town of Stoughton which is being evaluated by the state and the EPA removal program. No EPA remedial investigations have taken place to date. The state is considering whether to refer this site to EPA as a potential NPL candidate. If it is determined that listing is the most appropriate response, it is likely that other known or suspected sources of TCE contamination in Stoughton may also be investigated and grouped into a composite NPL site. The PRP is in default of its obligation to the state. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, and is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Waltham
Waltham Industrial Labs

This site is located in the back portion of an active manufacturing building, in a residential area. The Labs occupied 23,500 square feet of the first and basement floors of the former Waltham Watch building. The building has been used by several manufacturing companies since 1854. The Labs occupied the building from 1959 to 1984 and were involved with the electroplating of numerous metals. Wastes consisted of rinse waters, acids, alkaline cleaners and plating solutions. Contamination has been detected within the building, in soils and in the Charles River. The site is designated as a “state lead” site by the federal Superfund program. A site assessment was completed by an EPA contractor in 1997. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions. It is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Weymouth
Weymouth Neck

The site is the location of a former fertilizer plant which operated on the Neck from 1861 until 1966. A NIKE missile launcher facility was located onsite in the 1950s-1970s. The property has subsequently been redeveloped, and now includes William Webb Memorial State Park, two condominium complexes, and three undeveloped lots. Wastes associated with the fertilizer operations are documented onsite, along with groundwater, soil, and sediment contamination. This site has been the focus of considerable community interest and concern. The central portion of the Neck is a tier 1A (direct state oversight) site under the MCP currently in phase II, and the Webb State Park portion is listed as remedial by the state. However, it was discovered during EPA sampling on Webb State Park that one of the capped areas has been significantly eroded. DEM has agreed to perform sampling on Webb State Park to assess the need for further remedial actions. EPA has performed additional sampling of adjacent properties to determine the extent of contamination. The site is designated as a “state lead” site by the federal Superfund program. The site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decisions, and is not a RCRA corrective action site.

FAST FACTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Following are a few “Fast Facts” about EPA National Priorities List sites in New Hampshire:

- **84%** of New Hampshire Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **16 of 19** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction.
- **11** sites have all cleanup construction completed, **5** sites have cleanup construction underway.
- **One** New Hampshire site is proposed for inclusion on the NPL, Mohawk Tannery in Nashua.
- The Superfund Program has spent over **\$124** million on National Priorities List sites in New Hampshire.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **132** New Hampshire sites from the CERCLIS list of waste sites, including **11** in 2001.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

NEW HAMPSHIRE NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Following is a status report on National Priorities List sites in New Hampshire:

Barrington Tibbetts Road

Groundwater monitoring continues to assess the effectiveness of the vapor extraction system and the poplar trees planted at the site to reduce the groundwater contamination. Approximately 1,400 poplar trees were planted at the site in the spring of 1998 to enhance and supplement the vapor extraction treatment system.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/tibbetts

NPL Status: Listed in 1986

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.7 million

Conway Kearsarge Metallurgical

The groundwater extraction and treatment system will operate throughout calendar year 2002. An evaluation of the groundwater monitoring data shows that the treatment system is making progress in attaining the clean up levels set for the site. The Hobbs Street extraction area data shows that clean up levels should be achieved in the near future. However, there is likely to be at least two more years of treatment before the levels are achieved behind the former KMC facility.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/kearsarge

NPL Status: Listed in 1984

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$9.3 million

Dover Dover Municipal Landfill

In 1997, the potentially responsible parties and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES) made a proposal to EPA to conduct a pilot bioremediation field study to find out if the contaminated groundwater could be cleaned up using natural bacterial growth enhanced by oxygen and food supplement. In November 1999, EPA and DES made an evaluation of the progress of the pilot study and decided that it should be extended until November 2001 to gather additional information before full implementation of a final remedy for the site. During 2001, the pilot continued under the supervision of DES. Should the pilot prove that bioremediation is not a effective clean up option, the original EPA selected remedy of an impermeable cap and extraction and

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.8 million

NPL SITES

treatment of the contaminated ground water will be implemented.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/dover

Epping

Keefe Environmental Services

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$6.4 million

The groundwater pump and treatment system continued through 2001. The area of groundwater contamination is shrinking in size and decreasing in concentration and is now contained underneath the immediate property surrounding the former Keefe operating facility. Several more years are expected to be necessary to reach clean up levels in the groundwater beneath the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/keefe

Greenland/North Hampton Coakley Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1986

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1999

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.8 million

In September, 1999, an Explanation of Significant Differences was issued by EPA to eliminate a portion of the original remedy which called for a pump and treatment system for landfill leachate. Monitoring data obtained for about three years with the impermeable cap in place indicated that natural

attenuation would reach clean up levels in groundwater at about the same time-frame as active treatment. Institutional controls to prevent the use of contaminated groundwater will be implemented during 2002. In September 2001, EPA issued a Five-year Review which determined that once institutional controls are in place, the remedy would be protective of human health and the environment.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/coakley



*Aerial view of
Coakley Landfill.*

Kingston

Ottati and Goss/Kingston Steel Drum

EPA began the Operable Unit 4 Remedial Action in February, 2001. Soils and sediment will be excavated from locations east and west of Route 125. Sediment from the wetland area east of Route 125 will be sent to a landfill in Rochester, NH. Soil from the Kingston Steel Drum portion of the site will be treated on site using thermal desorption and placed back on the site. Restoration of the site will include wetland restoration east of Route 125 and placing topsoil and seed in disturbed areas west of Route 125. The work is scheduled for completion in the late spring of 2002. Studies evaluating the groundwater commenced in late 2001 to assess whether a groundwater pump and treat system is necessary. The studies are expected to take two years.
for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/o&g

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$12.8 million



Soil excavation activities during 2001.

Londonderry

Auburn Road Landfill

In 1999, a final settlement was reached with the responsible parties for payment of past and future response costs, and for any future remedial actions. Landfill cap maintenance and groundwater monitoring will continue in 2002. Institutional controls will be implemented to prevent use of the contaminated groundwater.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/auburnroad

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1998

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.5 million

NPL SITES

Tinkham's Garage

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1995

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.9 million

The groundwater extraction system was damaged during construction of a Home Depot in the spring of 2001. Home Depot will repair the system as part of their site closure activities in 2002. EPA is considering a request from the PRPs to permanently terminate the extraction system to allow for natural attenuation of the groundwater to achieve cleanup levels. During 2001, groundwater monitoring continued.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/tinkham

Town Garage/Radio Beacon

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.9 million

Several monitoring wells were sampled by the potentially responsible parties in November 2000. Results generally indicate stable or improving conditions and groundwater contaminant levels associated with the original contaminants of concern are close to achieving drinking water standards in all of the monitoring wells. Contaminants not associated with the original source area were detected at elevated levels in one well. These contaminants will continue to be monitored. Sampling results from November 2001 generally showed stable or improving conditions.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/towngarage

Merrimack

New Hampshire Plating

NPL Status: Listed in 1992

Cleanup Status:

Wetlands Purchase: Underway

Site Cleanup: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$11.5 million

During 2001, EPA continued the design of a chemical fixation cleanup. Based on the results of two treatability studies performed last year, it appears in-situ application of the fixation process is not possible. Instead, an ex-situ application is being designed. This change raises logistics difficulties given the site's limited area. The town of Merrimack was issued a redevelopment grant in September 2000. The town has concluded that recreational use of the property is preferred. In order to mitigate the loss of wetlands as part of the cleanup, EPA entered into a partnership with DES, the Nature Conservancy and the Towns of Litchfield and Merrimack to protect the rare and high value Grassy Pond wetland in Litchfield. The final phase of the mitigation effort will involve the transfer of funds from EPA and DES to the Town of Merrimack to acquire additional threatened wetlands in Merrimack.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/nhplating

Milford

Fletcher's Paint Works & Storage

EPA issued a remedy decision in September of 1998, requiring excavation and thermal desorption of the PCB contaminated soil at the Fletcher's Elm Street and the Mill Street locations. In April 2000, EPA issued Special Notice to General Electric, the principal party at the site, to initiate negotiations of a Consent Decree and Statement of Work and solicit their interest in conducting the cleanup. In September 2000, EPA conducted the demolition and disposal of the former Fletcher's Paint building on Elm Street. This building sat vacant, unheated, and in deplorable condition, with a severely leaking roof. This demolition was included in the Record of Decision and was completed early to prevent the collapse of walls onto the sidewalk. In July 2001, EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order to General Electric, for them to conduct the remedy at the Fletcher site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/fletcher



Demolition of Fletcher's Paint building.

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status:

Keyes Field: Assessment Not Begun

Other Areas: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$7.8 million

Savage Municipal Water Supply

The OK Tool source control remedy (Operable Unit (OU) 1), groundwater containment and extraction and treatment, was completed and placed in operation in 1999. Data shows that there has been reduction of contamination levels in OU 1. The design of the cleanup for the extended groundwater plume in OU 2 is expected to be complete in the summer of 2002. A groundwater extraction and treatment system will be necessary to reach the groundwater cleanup levels in the extended plume within a reasonable time frame. Construction of the system should take less than two years.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/savage

NPL Status: Listed in 1984

Cleanup Status:

OK Tool Area: Construction Underway

Extended Plume: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$17.1 million

NPL SITES

Nashua Mohawk Tannery

NPL Status: Proposed in 2000

Cleanup Status: Study Underway; Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$472,000

The site was proposed on the National Priorities List in May, 2000. Time-critical removal activities were completed by EPA in January 2001. As a result of these removal activities, the contents of a number of drums and storage tanks were emptied and disposed of off site. EPA's efforts during 2001

have focused on conducting the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for the sludge/waste disposal areas at the site in preparation for a non-time critical removal action (NTCRA). Field sampling and investigative work for the EE/CA were completed in September, 2001. The EE/CA report is scheduled to be completed by the Summer of 2002 and the NTCRA for the sludge/waste disposal areas could begin as early as the Fall of 2002, assuming there is sufficient risk and funding is available. The NH Department of Environmental Services (DES) has submitted a Cooperative Agreement application to EPA to take the lead for the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility

Study (RI/FS) process. The application has been approved, and it is expected that DES will hire a contractor and begin RI/FS field activities during the spring of 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mohawk



Sampling activity in a waste disposal lagoon.

Sylvester/Gilson Road

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$19.4 million

During 2001, monitoring of the groundwater continued at, and surrounding, the site. Sporadic exceedances of the cleanup levels occurred; however, the groundwater at or near the site is not being used for drinking water. In early 2000, the NH Department of Environmental Service (DES) implemented institutional controls on the property to ensure that the groundwater would not be used. Groundwater monitoring will continue throughout 2002. During 2001, DES completed the decommissioning of the groundwater treatment plant at Gilson Road and the removal of the treatment equipment.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/sylvester

Peterborough

South Municipal Water Supply Well

The NH Department of Environmental Services (DES) is working with the town of Peterborough and N.H. Ball Bearing, Inc. to reactivate the south well as a drinking water source. The town of Peterborough completed a pump test of the south well in the spring of 1999 to begin the process of returning it to useful service. Ground-water monitoring has indicated that the aquifer is meeting cleanup standards in the vicinity of the south well. A new extraction well will be put on line in the fall of 2001 to replace the existing well which is losing capacity due to fouling.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/southmuni

NPL Status: Listed in 1984

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1995

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.2 million

Plaistow

Beede Waste Oil

In February 2001, the remedial investigation and human health/ecological risk assessment reports were completed. A feasibility study continued through 2001 and is nearing completion. A Proposed Plan is being prepared and will be released in 2002. A vacuum enhanced extraction system began operation in February 2000 to remove an estimated 80,000 gallons of contaminated oil which is floating on the groundwater surface. Over 50,000 gallons have been removed to date. In June 2001, EPA issued General Notice to about 2,000 parties. A cash-out settlement offer was made to about 900 parties who generated small volumes of waste oil sent to Beede (small *de-minimis* parties). This approach is intended to minimize transaction and legal costs for these parties. The settlement offer closed on August 20, 2001, with 496 parties participating. The \$1.66 million raised by this settlement will be placed in a site-specific account for the Beede clean-up. The remaining 1,500 parties have been asked to group together for future settlement purposes.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/beede

NPL Status: Listed in 1996

Cleanup Status: Study Underway, Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$15.5 million



Vacuum-enhanced extraction system in operation.

NPL SITES

Portsmouth, Newington, and Greenland Pease Air Force Base

NPL Status: Listed in 1990

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.1 million

In December 1988, Pease AFB was selected as one of 86 military installations to be closed by the Secretary of Defense's Commission on Base Realignment and Closure. The base was closed as an active installation in March 1991. The Air Force has continued environmental restoration efforts since the base was closed. With the construction completion of the site 49 remedy in the summer of 2000, all construction activities for the Pease AFB site have been completed. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) and long-term monitoring (LTM) activities will be required at many of the sites where remedies have been implemented. The Air Force as the lead agency, is responsible for the continued implementation of O&M and LTM for the remedies until cleanup objectives have been achieved. The Air Force has transferred most of the former base to the Pease Development Authority (PDA) via a 55-year long-term lease in anticipation of eventual deeded transfer. The airfield is now a fully operational commercial airport. Other property is currently being used or developed for light commercial and industrial facilities. A large portion of the base was also transferred to the U.S. Department of Interior for use as a national wildlife refuge. The Air Force retained 229 acres of the former base for use by the New Hampshire Air National Guard (NH ANG).

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pease

Raymond Mottolo Pig Farm

NPL Status: Listed in 1987

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.8 million

A final settlement was reached with the principal liable party at the site, for past and future response costs. Annual groundwater monitoring conducted by NH Department of Environmental Services (DES) shows that contamination continues to decline due to natural attenuation. In 2000, some monitoring wells were decommissioned and the chain link fence surrounding the site was removed. In the fall of 2001, the last portions of the cleanup equipment were removed from the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/mottolo

Somersworth Somersworth Sanitary Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.3 million

In January 2000, the town of Somersworth adopted institutional controls at the site to prevent the use of contaminated groundwater. Groundwater monitoring will continue during groundwater treatment. During the summer and fall of 2001, the PRPs at Somersworth installed a permeable landfill cap with landfill gas monitoring and controls.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/somersworth

NEW HAMPSHIRE WATCHLIST INFORMATION

EPA, in cooperation with the New England states, has developed a list of sites that we believe merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. EPA calls the list of these sites the “Watch List”.

These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand active sites included in the EPA and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong candidates for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL), are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes. The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, every 6 months. Following are the New Hampshire sites currently on the Watch List. For further information on any of these sites, or other New England sites in EPA's CERCLIS inventory, see www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sand

Chesterfield

Former Electro-Sonics/Spofford Place

The former Electro-sonics/Spofford Place property is located on Main Street (Route 9) in Spofford Village, Chesterfield, NH in an area of mixed residential and commercial development. The original mill building was constructed in 1810 and used as a textile and wood-products mill. Electro-Sonics, Inc., operated a printed circuit board manufacturing business from 1966 to March 1984 when the company moved to Brattleboro, VT. Large volumes of wastewater were discharged directly into Partridge Brook, to a former leachfield, and to the basement floor. Three residential wells have been contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs). Several other residential drinking water wells are at risk. Soil samples have elevated levels of lead and CVOCs. High levels of chromium have been detected in sediments from Partridge Brook. The buildings are currently being used by other industries. There may be a potential health risk to these employees due to vapor migration from the shallow contaminated groundwater. In June 2000, the state sent a letter requesting that EPA prepare a ranking package for the site. An EPA contractor is currently preparing a combined PA/SI report and preliminary hazard ranking score. The draft products are scheduled to be completed in December 2001. The full hazard ranking package is on hold pending the anticipated removal action in 2002. This is a new site (added to CERCLIS April 1999) and was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site. This site is being evaluated for possible listing on the NPL.

WATCHLIST

Farmington Cardinal Landfill

The Cardinal Landfill site is on Watson Corner Road in Farmington, NH. Starting in the late 1960's, Textron Automotive Company began disposing hazardous waste in a former gravel pit. The state prohibited this practice in 1981. Textron continued to use the landfill until 1991 to dispose of non-hazardous wastes. The primary contaminants are waste solvents and other VOCs. Adjacent private drinking water wells have been contaminated. Public water lines have been extended to serve the area. A nearby municipal well has been closed due to contaminants similar to those disposed of at the landfill. A plume has migrated to the adjacent Cocheco River. Contamination has been detected in the Cocheco River water, sediments and fish. The state and Textron are negotiating a consent decree for cleanup. In January 2001, because the responsible party was not cooperating, the state requested that EPA prepare a hazard ranking package for the site. An EPA contractor will conduct sampling activities late in 2001. The hazard ranking product will be scheduled following the evaluation of the sampling data. This is not a GAO site because it was considered to be a RCRA corrective action site. This site is being evaluated for possible listing on the NPL.

Troy Troy Mills (Rockwood) Landfill

Troy Mills is an active manufacturer of fabric products for the automotive industry. The Troy Mills Landfill is approximately 13 acres in size and is located in an undeveloped area of Troy, NH. About one acre of the landfill was used from 1967 to 1978 to bury between 6,000 and 10,000 drums. The remainder of the landfill contains solid waste (carpet scraps, cardboard, wood, etc.) and is still active. In July 2001, the state requesting that EPA prepare a hazard ranking package for the site. An EPA contractor planned sampling activities late in 2001. The hazard ranking product has been assigned to an EPA HQ contractor. The decision to add the site to the NPL would not occur until mid- to late-2002. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site. This site is being evaluated for a removal action, and for possible listing on the NPL.

Special Study Area Upper Connecticut River Study

The Superfund site assessment program is coordinating with the states of Vermont and New Hampshire in a "site screening" effort. Under the Superfund site screening effort, approximately 100 potential hazardous waste sources will be evaluated for CERCLIS listing or further state remedial actions. EPA will

coordinate with both states to select the study area, the sites to be evaluated and to select the decision for additional actions (if needed). In addition, the Superfund program will evaluate:

- a. the effectiveness of an area wide site discovery effort
- b. the potential for RCRA generators to be evaluated as CERCLIS/NPL sites
- c. the benefits of coordinating efforts with other EPA programs

Approximately 100 sediment samples from the upper 150 miles of the river were collected in late August. The sampling locations were coordinated with a concurrent fish tissue sampling study. Work continues on developing limited community profiles of potential problem areas within each of the 38 riverside communities. Three public meetings will be scheduled to release the results of the sediment sampling to the public. Preliminary discussion have been initiated regarding the continuation of the study to the MA-NH-VT border.

FAST FACTS

RHODE ISLAND

Following are a few “Fast Facts” about EPA National Priorities List sites in Rhode Island:

- **77%** of Rhode Island Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **10 of 13** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction.
- **4** sites have all cleanup construction completed, **6** sites have cleanup construction underway.
- **One** Rhode Island site has been deleted from the NPL, Davis (GSR) Landfill in Glocester.
- The Superfund Program has spent over **\$64** million on National Priorities List sites in Rhode Island.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **131** Rhode Island sites from the CERCLIS list of waste sites, including **7** in 2001.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

RHODE ISLAND NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Following is a status report on national priorities list sites in Rhode Island:

Burrillville

Western Sand and Gravel

Construction of all cleanup activities is complete, including fencing, capping, and grading the contaminated areas of the Western Sand & Gravel site, installing an alternative water supply system, and installing and monitoring a groundwater monitoring network. Stabilizing the site and providing an alternate water supply system are keeping the site safe while natural attenuation processes clean the groundwater. In October 2001, a Prospective Purchaser Agreement between EPA and Supreme Mid-Atlantic Corporation was signed. Supreme Mid-Atlantic Corporation plans to purchase the 25-acre property and construct a truck body assembly plant on the property. The proposed Prospective Purchaser Agreement grants a covenant not to sue to Supreme with respect to existing contamination at the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/wsg

Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1993

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.3 million

Coventry

Picillo Farm

A 1993 cleanup decision for the site required an innovative technology, enhanced soil vapor extraction, coupled with groundwater extraction and treatment, to reach cleanup levels in groundwater. EPA reached a negotiated settlement with potentially responsible parties in the Summer of 1997 to conduct the cleanup. The groundwater and soil gas treatment system were constructed by 2000 and began operation during 2001. During the installation of underground piping in a summer of 1999, an area approximately 50' by 80' with an estimated 2,000 to 4,000 cubic yards of epoxy like hazardous waste materials and grossly contaminated soil was discovered. This material will have to be excavated and taken off site for disposal before EPA can certify that construction for the entire site is complete.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/picillo

Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

On-site Areas: Construction Complete

Off-Site Areas: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$7.9 million

NPL SITES

Cumberland and Lincoln
Peterson/Puritan

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Primary Source Area: Construction Complete

JM Mills Landfill: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$4.2 million

The site is situated in the north-central portion of Rhode Island and two thirds of this 500 acre site lies within the floodplain of the Blackstone River. The site includes a 2.5 mile section of river within the John H. Chafee Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor. Construction of the soil vapor extraction and the groundwater cleanup systems for the primary source area (Operable Unit 1) was completed in March 1998. The remedy is operated and maintained by the potentially responsible parties. The statutory Five-year Review process is underway and is planned to be completed by the end of 2001. Negotiations with potentially responsible parties for continuing the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study for Operable Unit 2 (including the J. M. Mills landfill) were successfully concluded in fall 2001. The parties have agreed to perform the work and reimburse EPA for its past costs. Field work in support of a full investigation at the J. M Mills Landfill and its surroundings is expected to begin in the spring of 2002.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/peterson

Johnston
Central Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1986

Cleanup Status:

Main Site: Construction Underway

Off-Site Investigations: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.5 million

The active areas of the Central Landfill receive approximately 85% of Rhode Island's solid waste. EPA chose a remedy for the 121 acre inactive Superfund portion (phase 1 area) of the site in 1994. The remedy, which consisted of an impermeable cap and extraction and treatment of contaminated groundwater from a highly contaminated area of the site, will prevent contaminated groundwater from migrating off site. In the Fall of 1994, EPA began collecting data off site near the landfill to assess the impacts that the landfill may have on the groundwater, surface water, soils and sediments in the vicinity of the landfill. The final results of the off site investigations and a Proposed Plan were released to the public in August 2001. The Proposed Plan does not call for any additional cleanup measures beyond those already required by the 1994 cleanup plan. EPA's Record of Decision (ROD) for the off site area is planned for early 2002. The construction of the cap on the 121 acre area began in the Fall of 1998. To date, about 70 acres of the 121 acre area have been capped. The remaining 51 acres will be covered with an interim impermeable barrier by November 2001. Placement of the final cap on the remaining 51 acres will be completed once solid waste landfilling activities currently impacting the completion of capping is finished. In the fall of 1999, odors from landfill gases from the active portion of the landfill became a major concern for residents living near the landfill.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/central

Newport, Middletown, Portsmouth, and Jamestown Newport Naval Education/Training Center

The Naval Education and Training Center encompasses 1,063 acres on the west coast of Aquineck Island in the towns of Portsmouth, Middletown, and Newport, RI. The base also encompasses the northern third of Gould Island in the Town of Jamestown, RI. The site includes multiple areas of contamination, including one landfill, a fire training area, an old shipyard, five tank farms, and varying degrees of groundwater contamination. EPA has funded a technical assistance grant to the Eastern Rhode Island Conservation District to provide technical assistance to the community. The cap was completed at the McAllister Point landfill in

1996. The pump and treat system for the groundwater at tanks 53 & 56 was shut off in 1998 and is currently under evaluation for a final remedy decision. Dredging offshore of the McAllister Point landfill began in March 2001 and will be completed in 2001. Investigations are in progress at the old fire fighting training area, the Derecktor shipyard, and at Gould Island. Investigations at the tanks farms, Coddington Cove rubble fill area, and the NUWC disposal area have been postponed until 2004 or later. In order to minimize the potential threats to human health and the environment, access is restricted at most of the remaining sites where remedies have not been implemented *for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/netc*

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: Study and Cleanup Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.7 million



*Off-shore dredging at
McAllister Point Landfill.*

NPL SITES

North Kingstown

Davisville Naval Construction Battalion Center

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status:

Study, Design, and Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.5 million

NCBC is a closed BRAC site. Several parcels have been transferred to the RI Economic Development Corporation and the town of North Kingstown. The site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989. In 1991, the Navy removed materials from two on-site buildings that were contaminated by PCB spills. Throughout 1995, the Navy removed PCB-contaminated soil at the disposal areas northwest of buildings W-3, W-4, and T-1; the battery acid tank at the battery acid disposal area; the asphaltic material at the asphalt disposal area; and lead from contaminated soil at Camp Fogarty. A 1997 Record of Decision (ROD) specified capping as the remedy for the Allen Harbor landfill. Cap construction began in March 1998. Additional contamination was found after most of the cap was completed, and another cap was constructed at the site in 1999. Over one acre of wetland mitigation was also completed in 1999. The Navy is conducting long term monitoring at the landfill and the solvent disposal area at Calf Pasture Point. Investigations into the nature and extent at the Construction Engineering Division (CED) Area are scheduled for completion in 2004. The contamination at the CED area is co-mingling with an off-site source area, (former NIKE PR-58 (a “formerly used defense site”)). A ROD is expected after the Army Corps of Engineers have approved remedial action plan to address the off site groundwater source area which is contaminating the Navy’s CED area. Investigations into the nature and extent of contamination at the creosote dip tank and fire fighting training area are also underway and a ROD is expected in 2003.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/ncbc

North Providence

Centredale Manor Restoration Project

NPL Status: Listed in 2000

Cleanup Status: Study Underway; Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$5.7 million

Since January 1999, EPA has received validated information that soil and sediment at the Centredale Manor and Brook Village elderly housing properties and in the adjacent Woonasquatucket River in North Providence, RI,

contained elevated levels of dioxin. EPA completed time-critical response actions, which include construction of two interim soil caps in the main area of the site, fencing-off the contaminated areas, and placing warning signs for people to not eat the fish caught in the Woonasquatucket. PRPs, under a Unilateral Administrative Order are currently conducting a non-time-critical removal action downstream from the main area of the site, which includes reconstruction of a failed Allendale Dam completed in early 2002 and removal of dioxin-contaminated soil from residential parcels. EPA is also completing Remedial Investigations,



Allendale Dam.

including extensive ecological risk assessment for the long-term response for the contaminated sediments in the river.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/centredale

North Smithfield Landfill and Resource Recovery, Inc.

EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) in September 1988, requiring construction of a landfill cap and an enclosed flare to thermally treat the landfill gases. After unsuccessful negotiations with the potentially responsible parties, EPA ordered the parties to construct the remedy. It was completed in the summer of 1995. Since that time, the parties entered into a Consent Agreement and have been operating and maintaining the remedy as well as conducting monitoring to ensure the protectiveness of the remedy. EPA and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM) have been reviewing and overseeing the site monitoring and have found that the remedy is functioning as designed and constructed.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/l&rr

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1997

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.8 million

Stamina Mills

Building demolition and rubble removal activities were completed during the summer of 1992, to eliminate physical hazards at the site. A soil vapor extraction and treatment system was constructed in May, 1998 to address soil and groundwater contamination. Excavation and removal of all wastes from the former on-site landfill was completed in October, 1999. The construction of the groundwater treatment system was completed in May 2000. With the completion of the groundwater treatment system all construction activities at the site were completed and the cleanup operations at the site entered a operational and maintenance phase. Cleanup of the groundwater is expected to take a least ten years.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/stamina

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.9 million

NPL SITES

Smithfield Davis Liquid Waste

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status:

Waterline: Construction Complete

Soil Treatment: Construction Complete

Groundwater: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$21.5 million

In September 1987, EPA selected a cleanup plan to address site contamination that included: construction of an alternate water supply; construction of a groundwater extraction and treatment system; and excavation and on-site thermal treatment of contaminated soils. The construction of the alternate water supply was completed in December 1997. Operation of the low temperature thermal treatment system for contaminated soils was completed in April, 2001. During soil treatment activities, over 78,000 tons of soil were treated on site with an additional 25,000 tons of waste material being shipped

off site for treatment and disposal. Over 1 million tires were also removed by EPA from the site to allow access to contaminated areas. The state of Rhode Island completed the removal of the remaining tires at the site, approximately 5 million in total, in December 2000. EPA will monitor the groundwater before deciding how to proceed with an active groundwater treatment remedy, as described in the cleanup plan for the site. Monitoring will begin during the fall of 2001 and likely continue for several years. If an active groundwater treatment system is necessary to reach groundwater cleanup levels, construction would be

expected to be complete in late 2005.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/davisliquid



View of on-site soil treatment operations.

South Kingstown Rose Hill Regional Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status:

Source Control: Remedy Selected; Design Underway

Management of Migration: Assessment Not Begun

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$5.3 million

In 1999, EPA completed its evaluation of options for cleanup of the Rose Hill Landfill, held public meetings, and received public comment on its proposal for cleanup of the site. In response to public comment and discussions with RI Department of Environmental Management (DEM), EPA altered its proposed cleanup plan to include consolidation of the bulky waste disposal area with the solid waste landfill. EPA's final remedy decision in December 1999, included consolidation of the bulky waste on the solid waste landfill and capping of the solid waste landfill with an impermeable cap. In addition, active collection and thermal treatment of the landfill gases by an enclosed flare will be designed and constructed. Further assessments will be conducted to ensure protectiveness and ascertain the need for further actions concerning the management of migration of contaminants to local surface and ground waters. EPA has initiated its negotiations with two municipalities and the state of Rhode Island for the cleanup of the site. Additionally, in the fall of

2001, EPA and DEM entered into a Cooperative Agreement for DEM to conduct the Remedial Design. The state's completion of the design is expected in the fall of 2003.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/rosehill

West Kingston Town Dump/URI

The removal and disposal of materials have reduced health hazards while site investigations are underway at the West Kingston Town Dump/URI Disposal Area site. EPA and the state of Rhode Island plan to initiate the Remedial Investigation in 2002. In August 2001, EPA and the state entered into an enforcement agreement and, in October 2001, the state issued letters of responsibility to four PRPs, requesting performance of an RI/FS and cleanup.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/wkingston

NPL Status: Listed in 1992

Cleanup Status: Remedial Assessment Not Begun

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$200,000

WATCHLIST

RHODE ISLAND WATCHLIST INFORMATION

EPA, in cooperation with the New England states, has developed a list of sites that we believe merit increased state-federal coordination and oversight. EPA calls the list of these sites the “Watch List”.

These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand active sites included in the EPA and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong candidates for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL), are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes. The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, every 6 months. Following are the Rhode Island sites currently on the Watch List. For further information on any of these sites, or other New England sites in EPA’s CERCLIS inventory, see www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sand

Coventry

Coventry Municipal Landfill

The landfill is located on Arnold Road in Coventry, and operated between approximately 1954 and 1975. The RI Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has documentation stating that hazardous wastes including caustic acids, acyclic acids, methyl ethyl ketone, toluene, ethylene glycol, sodium nitrate, paints, and trichloroethylene were disposed of openly and in 55-gallons drums in the landfill. A barrel reclamation company and a chemical company are both known to have dumped at the Coventry Municipal landfill. Several 55-gallon drums became exposed during the early 1980’s, and it is believed that hundreds of other drums still exist there. DEM personnel conducted an evaluation to determine the existence of any private well use in the area and verified that all surrounding residents utilize public water. Preliminary discussions with potentially responsible parties has been initiated and the next step will be for the landfill closure program to begin discussions with the town of Coventry. The goal is for the town and PRPs to conduct a landfill site assessment.

Foster

Foster Nike Control Area

The Foster Nike Control Area was operated by the U.S. Army from October 1955 until July 1965 as a Nike Radar site. Soon thereafter, ownership of the site was transferred to the town of Foster. In 1990, the RI DOH sampled and confirmed TCE contamination in the on-site supply wells and one downgradient residential receptor. Sampling conducted in late 2001 by the Army Corps of

Engineers confirmed contamination above MCLs in the off-site residential well. The site is currently a state-lead site, having been added to the list of covered sites under the 1997 Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) in October 1998. It is also covered under the Defense Site Memorandum of Agreement between the state and Department of Defense, and is scheduled for further investigation by the Army Corp of Engineers. The town of Foster is interested in developing the property for ball fields, a senior center, and animal shelter.

Johnston Bible Speaks

Past uses of the Bible Speaks property include an apple orchard, a motel, and a communal religious school. The Red Oak Drive disposal area (alleged chemical burial) was archived from CERCLIS in 1996 and is located on the south side of the Bible Speaks property. VOCs and inorganics were present in soil and sediments during a 1990 site assessment. Elevated levels of VOCs were detected in the onsite drinking water well and in many private wells in the area during the 1980s. RI DEM personnel conducted private well sampling in 2000. The results indicated that the majority of residents in the area are connected to public water. Those with private wells were tested and no detection of site related VOCs was found in any well. EPA is conducting an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) at the site which is expected to be completed in 2002.

M. Earl Adams, Inc.

The M. Earl Adams Co. has operated as a manufacturer of screw machine parts since 1945. During the machining process a waste mixture containing brass, aluminum, and steel cuttings mixed with oil and mineral spirits is generated. Around 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of this waste, stored in drums, is removed biweekly. Through a series of inspections from 1982 to 1987, RI DEM documented on-site waste disposal and handling violations. Waste was apparently being directly discharged via a pipe to an on-site lagoon. Beginning in July 1988, and continuing until May 1993, The state RI DOH collected and analyzed residential well samples from 60 properties located within a 1-mile radius of the M.E. Adams property. EPA funded monitoring of private wells in the area downgradient from M.E. Adams through a Multi-Site Cooperative Agreement (MSCA) grant to DEM's site monitoring program from 1997-2000. In 1999, DEM private well monitoring indicated VOC levels in 9 homes above maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), two of which were greater than ten-times the MCLs, indicating an imminent threat to human health. Private well monitoring also revealed five homes with VOC levels below MCLs. In late 1999, EPA initiated a removal action, connecting three households with the highest levels of VOCs to existing public water supply lines, and extending public water supply lines in the area. By late 2000, a total of 15 residents in Johnston and Scituate were connected to public water. EPA completed an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) at M.E. Adams in July 2001. The ESI focused on source identification. Private well monitoring is no longer being conducted around the site. The DEM is currently reviewing the results of the ESI in an attempt to determine the next course of action at the site.

WATCHLIST

North Smithfield**Former North Smithfield Nike Control Site**

The Rhode Island Air National Guard currently owns and operates the former North Smithfield Nike Control Site (Nike site) which has been listed on CERCLIS since 1985. In the mid 1990s, the Air National Guard conducted a surficial investigation of the site in an attempt to determine if historical releases had occurred at the site. The investigation did not reveal any data to substantiate evidence of a release; however, the on-site drinking water supply wells were contaminated with levels of TCE above MCLs. Based on the fact that no source area for a release could be identified, the Air National Guard did not initiate additional investigations. In 2000, as a result of the private well sampling conducted by DEM, 22 households were identified with TCE present in their drinking water supplies, 4 of them above the drinking water standard of 5 ppb. DEM requested that the Air National Guard initiate a subsurface/bedrock investigation to determine if the Nike site is the source of the contamination. The Air National Guard has complied by submitting a bedrock investigation work plan and has established a Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) which meets every 2 months. It is expected that field work will begin during the first quarter of 2002.

North Smithfield Auto Salvage

The North Smithfield Auto Salvage (NSAS) site came to the attention of the DEM in 1998, when private wells in the area were found to be contaminated with methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). A Letter of Responsibility was issued to the owner/operator of NSAS, who passed away shortly thereafter. There is currently a new operator who has agreed to conduct the required site investigation and has completed the first phase. DEM has required that additional investigations be conducted and continue to work with the operator in an effort to bring the site into compliance. The site is not listed on CERCLIS. Private well sampling conducted in 2000 revealed 7 homes with water supplies contaminated with MTBE, 4 of which had levels of MTBE above the Rhode Island Department of Health advisory limit of 40 ppb. (there is no Federal drinking water standard for MTBE). A carbon filtration system was installed by DEM in one home with very high levels of MTBE.

Providence

Lancashire Street Disposal Area

The Lancashire Street Disposal Site is located off Douglas Avenue in Providence. The site was originally a natural topographic depression that was filled in with solid waste starting in the 1950's. It is believed that PCB contaminated auto fluff waste was used as surficial fill at Lancashire Street in the mid-1980's, prior to the construction of 17 residential housing units. 1988 DEM soil sampling results confirmed PCBs were present on three vacant lots at a maximum level of 40 parts per million (ppm). DEM, after receiving these results, placed polyethylene plastic and clean fill over the exposed soil on the undeveloped lots. At that time, DEM sent letters to all property owners informing them of the results of the sampling activities with recommendations of how to avoid PCB contact. From 1988 to 1995, DEM conducted soil-sampling investigations throughout the neighborhood to better assess the potential risk to residents and determined that the highest levels of PCBs detected was 40 ppm. In 1996, under the Rhode Island Remediation Regulations, cleanup standards for PCBs were established, based upon existing federal regulations, of 10 ppm for direct exposure to soil. Lead contamination was also detected at levels as high as 961 ppm. The cleanup standards for direct exposure to soils for lead in residential areas is 150 ppm. EPA and DEM completed an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) at Lancashire Street in August 2001. The ESI focused on source identification. DEM is currently reviewing the results of the ESI in an attempt to determine the best course of action at this time.

Scituate

Danielson Pike Groundwater

The Danielson Pike Groundwater site consists of a TCE DNAPL plume located along Danielson Pike in Scituate which was discovered in 1988. In 1998, twenty-six private drinking water supply wells were sampled for VOCs by the RI Department of Environmental Management (DEM). Thirteen of these wells, both overburden and bedrock, had no detectable TCE above the detection limit of 0.5 ppb. Two bedrock wells sampled indicated TCE at concentrations lower than EPA's drinking water standard of 5 ppb. TCE was detected in eleven of the deep bedrock wells at concentrations ranging from 12 ppb to 380 ppb. A 1998 source investigation at the Chase property consisted of soil/sediment/source sampling and groundwater sampling in June 1998, and excavation and sampling activities in August 1998. To date, no evidence of contamination has been detected on the Chase Paint property. The source of the TCE contamination has not been determined. The Town of Scituate formed a water study committee in 1999 to determine if an alternate water supply for the contaminated wells was feasible. The water study committee has been exploring the feasibility of establishing a water supply district, extending an existing public water supply from neighboring towns and/or constructing a community water supply. The committee is expected to submit their recommendation to the town council some time in 2002.

WATCHLIST

R&R Jewelry

The R&R property was utilized by Chopmist Hill & Die, a local machine shop, from 1940 to 1972. In 1986, the owner of R&R alleged that an employee was disposing of paint waste, thinners, and acetone in an on site dump area. During this period of time, carbon tetrachloride was widely used in degreasing/drying operations on site. DEM personnel noted that the ground in the dump area was stained with several colors of paint and several layers of paint material to a depth of one foot. In 1986 and 1987 DEM and the RI Department of Health (DOH), conducted sampling of 41 area private drinking water wells, including the R&R Jewelry well. Analysis of the sample from the R&R Jewelry well revealed the presence of carbon tetrachloride; trichloroethylene; 1,2-dichloroethane and chloroform. In addition, an aqueous sample was collected from a dug hole at the dumping area. Analysis of this aqueous sample showed the presence of the following constituents: acetone; trichloroethylene; m-xylene; o-xylene; benzene; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate and di-n-butylphthalate. In 1998, DEM and DOH residential well sampling in the vicinity of R&R detected one private well with carbon tetrachloride at concentrations ranging from 5 to 10 ppb (MCL = 5 ppb). This residence currently receives bottled water from DEM. EPA has completed an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) of the R&R property which included source investigation, plume identification, extent of influence, and characterization studies. This investigation was completed in July 2000.

Smithfield**Smithfield Chemical Industrial Dump**

Between 1936 and 1961, the site property was used for the manufacturing of lacquers using nitrocellulose, an extremely flammable and explosive material. In 1983, DEM observed an unlined open dump of waste materials which included drums. It is believed that there may still be buried drums at the site. The property is a known gathering place and walking path for local teenagers and is bounded by the athletic fields of Smithfield High School and Deerfield Park. In 1999, the Agency for Toxic Substance Disease Registry (ATSDR) issued a public health assessment for the site to determine if there was any link with the site and increased rates of cancer in the area. The report concludes that there is no apparent public health hazard associated with the site and recommends restricting site access to prevent human contact with industrial debris. To date no fence has been constructed around the site. A private well investigation was conducted in 2000 and it was determined that all residents in the area are connected to public water. DEM has recently initiated an Expanded Site Inspection (ESI) focusing on source identification and extent of soil contamination. The ESI report is expected to be completed in early 2002.

Harold Baccaire Property

The Harold Baccaire Property is located at 125 Douglas Pike in Smithfield, Rhode Island. The site comprises approximately 12.63 acres. From the late 1960s to the mid 1980s, the property was used for the disposal of building demolition materials, and in September 1984, DEM discovered leaking PCB-laden transformers on the property. The transformers were removed from the property and the property owner conducted a soil removal in 1985. However, subsequent soil samples detected the presence of 8,600 ppm PCBs and 1515 ppm trichlorobenzene. Development of the property in 1989 resulted in the grading and asphalt paving of the entire site, including the PCB contaminated soil area. Historical on-site monitoring well sampling and private well sampling in the area also revealed the presence of high levels of VOCs (trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (PCE)) exceeding drinking water standards. The VOCs are believed to be associated with an upgradient site, the former Smithfield Plating Company, which received a “No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP)” decision from the EPA on August 31, 1995. The Smithfield Plating operations ceased in 1981. However, the previous owner of the plating company indicated that spent solvents and other process baths and solutions were disposed of on-site into an open channel drain in the manufacturing building. The disposed wastes included tetrachloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, and other solvents and degreasers, acids, and cyanide. Private well sample results collected in 2000 revealed levels of methylene chloride exceeding the drinking water standard (76.8 ppb and 24.0 ppb) in one private well. In 2001, DEM initiated a site assessment, and re-sampling of private wells detected no VOCs. Field work being conducted as part of the site assessment is scheduled to be completed by early 2002.

FAST FACTS

VERMONT

Following are a few “Fast Facts” about EPA National Priorities List sites in Vermont:

- **73%** of Vermont Superfund sites (proposed, final, and deleted) on the National Priorities List - **8 of 11** sites - have undergone or are undergoing cleanup construction.
- **Six** sites have all cleanup construction completed, **2** sites have cleanup construction underway.
- **Two** Vermont sites have been deleted from the NPL, Darling Hill Dump in Lyndon and Tansitor Electronics in Bennington.
- During 2001, **two** sites were formally added to the NPL, Elizabeth Mine in Strafford and Ely Copper Mine in Vershire.
- The Superfund Program has spent over **\$38** million on National Priorities List sites in Vermont.
- EPA has helped promote economic development by removing **91** Vermont sites from the CERCLIS list of waste sites, including **4** in 2001.

Source: EPA New England, January 1, 2002

VERMONT NATIONAL PRIORITIES LIST

Following is a status report on National Priorities List sites in Vermont:

Bennington

Bennington Municipal Sanitary Landfill

The landfill cap of this former municipal landfill, which was listed in 1989, was completed in 1999. A Consent Decree was entered in August 1997 that covered the construction and maintenance of this cap. In September 1998, EPA signed the Record of Decision (ROD) selecting no further action as the remedial response. Therefore, no additional response actions are planned for this site. The cap and leachate collection and treatment system are being operated and maintained by the potentially responsible parties. Oversight of their work will continue.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/bennington

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1999

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.1 million

Tansitor Electronics, Inc.

The 1995 Record of Decision (ROD) specified institutional controls, long term monitoring, contingencies for further action based on the monitoring results, and Five-year Reviews. A technical impracticability waiver was also included as part of the remedy. The Consent Decree for this remedy became effective in 1999. The institutional controls were put in place in July, 1999. The site was deleted from the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1999.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/tansitor

NPL Status: Deleted in 1999

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1997

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$810,000

NPL SITES

Burlington Pine Street Canal

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$8.8 million

The 1998 Record of Decision (ROD) called for the placement of a subaqueous cap in the canal to address risk to ecological receptors; long term monitoring; and the imposition of land use restrictions on the site to prevent migration or unacceptable human exposure to contaminants. In February 2000, a Consent Decree was signed. Construction of phase 1A- a weir at the outlet of the canal to the lake to maintain water levels- was completed in October 2001. Design activities for the remaining two phases are ongoing. EPA expects to complete construction of the remedy in 2003.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pinestreet



Installation of a weir at the outlet of the barge canal to Lake Champlain.

Lyndon Darling Hill Dump

NPL Status: Deleted in 1999

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1992

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$848,000

In June 1992, EPA signed the Record of Decision (ROD) which selected no further action as the remedial response. Therefore, no additional response actions are planned for this site. The site was deleted from the NPL in September, 1999.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/darlinghill

Parker Sanitary Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1990

Cleanup Status: Construction Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.5 million

In 1999 a settlement with several potentially responsible parties, which resolved the liability of several de-minimus parties, required five major potentially responsible parties to design, construct, and maintain the cap and gas management system. This settlement included a mixed funding agreement in which EPA was responsible for a portion of the construction costs. The landfill cap and gas management construction activities have been completed. In 1999, EPA issued a Unilateral Order to the most significant potentially responsible party at the site to compel them to design and construct a groundwater extraction and treatment system. EPA is currently monitoring the groundwater, and is evaluating the scope of this system.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/parker

Pownal Pownal Tannery

The non-time critical removal action (NTCRA) was complete in June 2001. Development of a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to address the remaining source areas of contamination are ongoing and expected to be completed in 2002. A Record of Decision (ROD) to address the final cleanup of the site is scheduled for 2002. In 1999, the town was awarded a redevelopment grant to assist them in developing an anticipated land use plan to serve as the basis for future remedial action objectives. This reuse plan was completed in March 2001 and outlines plans for recreational use as well as continued commercial use of portions of the site.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/pownal

NPL Status: Listed in 1999

Cleanup Status: Study Underway; Removal Activities

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$14.3 million



View of Pownal Tannery and Hoosic River.

Rockingham BFI Sanitary Landfill

The construction of the cap and expansion of the active gas collection and treatment system was completed in 1995. The cap and leachate collection and treatment system are being operated and maintained by the potentially responsible parties. Oversight of their work will continue.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/bfi

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1996

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$1.3 million

NPL SITES

Springfield

Old Springfield Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1983

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 1994

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2.5 million

The construction activities for the landfill cap, leachate collection system, and the groundwater pump and treatment system were completed in 1993. In 1998, EPA completed the first Five-year Review of this site. EPA found the remedial actions to be protective and performing satisfactorily. The cap and leachate collection and treatment system are being operated and maintained by the potentially responsible parties. Oversight of their work will continue.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/oldspringfield

Strafford

Elizabeth Mine

NPL Status: Listed in 2001

Cleanup Status: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$3.1 million

This site was proposed to the NPL in December, 2000 and finalized in June 2001. EPA has completed an Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) at the site to address the three tailing and mine waste piles located in the Copperas Brook watershed. EPA expects to sign an Action Memorandum in 2002 to initiate an early cleanup action at the site. During 2000 and 2001, EPA collected surface water, sediment, soil, groundwater and drinking water data to assess the impact of the mine. A Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study is ongoing.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/elizmine

Vershire

Ely Copper Mine

NPL Status: Proposed 2001

Cleanup Status: Study Underway

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$35,000

This site, which was added to the National Priorities List on September 13, 2001, is an abandoned copper mine. The property encompasses approximately 1,800 acres, about 275-350 acres of which were used for copper mining activities. During the upcoming months EPA will develop a scope of work for the Remedial Investigation, determine the eligibility of listing the site on the National Register of Historic Places and identify potentially responsible parties.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/ely

Woodford

Burgess Brothers Landfill

NPL Status: Listed in 1989

Cleanup Status: All Construction Completed in 2000

Superfund \$\$ Spent: \$2 million

The landfill was listed on the National Priorities List in 1989. All construction is complete. The site is currently in the operation and maintenance phase.

for more information on this project, see: www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sites/burgess

VERMONT WATCHLIST INFORMATION

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These sites are but a small subset of the several thousand active sites included in the EPA and New England state inventories of known and suspected hazardous waste disposal sites. Criteria for including sites on the Watch List are loosely defined. In general, the Watch List includes sites that warrant special monitoring because they are strong candidates for listing on the National Priorities List (NPL), are the subject of considerable public interest, are particularly large and/or complex, are requiring significant agency or state resource expenditures, or are state-lead sites that may be referred to EPA. Watch List sites may be, but are not necessarily, listed in the federal CERCLIS inventory. Sites may be added or dropped as their status changes. The purpose of the Watch List is to facilitate rapid information exchange between the states and EPA regarding the current status of these high profile sites, and to ensure both agencies are kept abreast of key site issues. Both agencies have agreed to share site information and to revise the status of sites as needed. At a minimum, however, the entire list is reviewed and revised, as appropriate, every 6 months. Following are the Vermont sites currently on the Watch List. For further information on any of these sites, or other New England sites in EPA's CERCLIS inventory, see www.epa.gov/ne/superfund/sand

Corinth Pike Hill Copper Mine

The Pike Hill Copper Mine is an abandoned copper mine covering 400 acres. Numerous tailing and slag piles are on site. The mine was active from 1847 to 1919. Most of the ore was transported 25 miles southeast to the Ely Copper Mine for processing. There is concern about direct contact and environmental impacts in Pike Hill Brook and the Waits River. The final hazard ranking has been completed. The site is ready for NPL proposal in early, 2002. The Governor's letter is needed and may not be received until the town of Corinth gives their support. This site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Highgate Young Landfill

The Young landfill is a 24 acre property that contains a landfill, burning dump, and industrial waste disposal trenches. The property began as a sand and gravel operation in 1953 and in the 1960s began to accept municipal and industrial wastes. The disposal of industrial wastes ended in 1979. Although the landfill was supposed to stop receiving wastes in the late 1980s, intermittent disposal of wastes continues. Currently there is a small auto body shop located on the site. The pathways of concern are the potential contamination of near by private wells and the surface water. EPA's contractor has completed a site assessment and preliminary score for the site. Sampling was conducted in November 1998. EPA and the state will discuss whether the site should be placed on the NPL. This

WATCHLIST

site was included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Putney

Putney Paper Company Sludge Disposal

The Putney Paper Company Sludge Disposal site and the adjacent Blood Farm Dump have received paper mill sludge. Each property is approximately five acres. The sludge disposal area is located between the Connecticut River and Interstate 91 and contains two landfill cells. Cell No. 1 began receiving wastes in 1983 and was closed in 1995. Cell No. 2 is scheduled to begin receiving wastes in 1999. The Blood Farm Dump is located on the other side of Interstate 91 and received sludge in 1978 and possibly at other times. Citizen complaints regarding poor drinking water quality and leachate seeps along the downstream pathways from both properties has raised several questions. These complaints have been the subject of several studies by Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), ATSDR and EPA. In an attempt to provide adequate information to resolve the complaints, EPA had its contractor conduct extensive groundwater (drinking and monitoring wells), sediment and soil/sludge sampling in December 1998. The draft report was completed in May 2000. DEC has requested that some additional work be done to fully characterize the site. EPA contractors are scheduled to conduct the work this year. Additional meetings with the company and citizens will be held as needed. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site.

Williston

Mitec (Alling Industrial Park)

Mitec is a former manufacture of electronic and microwave components. Mitec is located in the Alling Industrial Park, Commerce Street, Williston, VT. The industrial park is composed of about 20 properties on 34 acres. From 1972 to 1985, Mitec and previous occupants used an unlined lagoon to dispose of liquid wastes. Mitec disposed of chromium, cadmium, cyanide, nickel, and industrial solvents. In 1985, contamination associated with the Mitec discharge was found in six private wells. These wells have been sealed and the homes connected to the public water supply. TCE from the groundwater appears to have migrated to the adjacent, unnamed stream. In July 2001, the state requested that EPA prepare a hazard ranking package for the site. An EPA contractor conducted sampling activities late in 2001. A decision on whether to add the site to the NPL would not occur until mid to late 2002. This site was not included in the GAO report of sites awaiting NPL decision. This is not a RCRA corrective action site. This site is being evaluated for possible listing on the NPL.

Special Study Area

Upper Connecticut River Study

The Superfund site assessment program is coordinating with Vermont and New Hampshire in a “site screening” effort. Under the Superfund site screening effort approximately 100 potential hazardous waste sources will be evaluated for CERCLIS listing or further state remedial actions. EPA will coordinate with both states to select the study area, the sites to be evaluated and to select the decision for additional actions (if needed). In addition, the Superfund program will evaluate:

- a. the effectiveness of an area wide site discovery effort
- b. the potential for RCRA generators to be evaluated as CERCLIS/NPL sites
- c. the benefits of coordinating efforts with other EPA programs

Approximately 100 sediment samples from the upper 150 miles of the river were collected in late August 2001. The sampling locations were coordinated with a concurrent fish tissue sampling study. Work continues on developing limited community profiles of potential problem areas within each of the 38 riverside communities. Three public meetings will be scheduled to release the results of the sediment sampling to the public. Preliminary discussion have been initiated regarding the continuation of the study to the MA-NH-VT border.